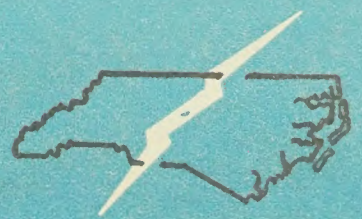


1630

Carolina

NORTH CAROLINA RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE MAGAZINE

THE *Carolina* Farmer



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TO EACH HER OWN

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MARCH, 1953

That Neighbor's Son

Down the road, almost any road in North Carolina, a little boy was born last year. That isn't unusual, but in this case it was unusual, for this little boy was found to be badly crippled. The country doctor shook his head and admitted it was serious. There was only one hope—special treatment and possibly several operations, but it would take a lot of money.

This neighbor — he might have been a neighbor of yours — wasn't too well off. Of course, he owned his small farm and was able to provide a comfortable living for his wife and children, but the year's tobacco crop had been a total loss and there was very little in the bank. And this new boy—well, there just wasn't enough for that. Big bills, hospitals, special doctors — all that was beyond his means.

Then the lady from the Easter Seal Society came to see him; the county agent had told her about the boy. Yes, she thought something might be done. There was an Easter Seal fund to help such children as this. Before he grew too old he would have the operations, special treatments and training, and braces, if necessary; and who knows, maybe this boy would grow up to take over the farm yet.

Last year the Easter Seal Society helped more than 1500 crippled and handicapped persons in North Carolina. The hospitalization, surgery, special appliances and training will restore many of these children and adults to an active, independent life.

The sale of Easter Seals every spring provides the money used for these vital services. That's why the purchase of Easter Seals is so important—for you as well as that neighbor down the road.

About the Cover

We customarily hold a staff conference to select our cover picture. When we met last month to look over the possibilities, everyone was intrigued by the photo you see on page one. It had merit, since it showed an excellent herd in a modern dairy barn, complete with water cups; but what had interested the cows so much? We considered the possibility that a handsome member of the cows' opposite sex had just strolled by, thus accounting for the soulful look of the first one on the right, the brazen stare of second and the coyness of the third. The fourth, most likely, is a little old-maidish; not approving of the behavior of her sisters, she is carefully ignoring the whole affair.

The Carolina Farmer

Dedicated To Better Rural Living

Published Monthly by

THE TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

P. O. BOX 2854 Raleigh, N. C.

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VOL. VIII

NO. 3

Robert S. Allen Reports From Washington

Something new has been added to the undercover drive of the private utilities and the telephone trust to cripple the rural electrification and telephone loan programs.

This new secret stratagem is to attack these two farm programs right from within the House Appropriations Committee, which passes on their funds.

That's the inside story behind the unpublished appointment of two utility men as advisers of this key committee.

Donald Belcher, retired official of American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Arthur Hall of The Detroit Edison Company, have become members of the committee's staff at the invitation of Chairman John Taber (N.Y.). With a number of other carefully selected "business advisers," the two utility men will aid this committee to decide what is done on the federal budget.

Belcher, who will head this extra-ordinary—and unannounced—advisory group, is reported to be personally bent on slashing the appropriation for rural phone service. And according to word within the committee, Hall is preparing legislative restrictions that would put an end to REA loans for generating and transmission facilities.

Closely Guarded

While the facts regarding the appointment and operations of this undercover group are closely guarded, it has been definitely established that some of the businessmen will be paid salaries, others will receive only expenses, and still others will work without any compensation. But all of them will attend the closed-door sessions of the committee, from which the press, farm representatives and others are strictly barred.

And that's not all. The influence of these "advisers" will extend to the Senate. Representative Taber has worked out an arrangement with Senator Styles Bridges (N.H.), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, whereby he will use the same businessmen to "assist" his Committee.

New Faces

Significant White House appointments affecting power policy are in the making in both the Interior Department and the Federal Power Commission.

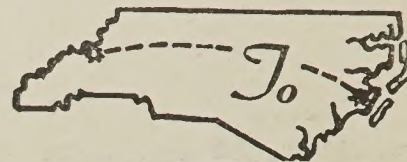
Top among those in line for key jobs are:

Clarence Davis, one of the few pro-private utility lawyers still practicing in all-public power Nebraska, who is slated to be general counsel of the Interior Department. He has the strong backing of both Senator Hugh Butler (Neb.), chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, and Representative R. L. Miller (Neb.), chairman of the House Interior Committee.

Jeff Robertson, head of the Kansas Utility Commission, who will become chairman of the Federal Power Commission. His potent backer is Senator Frank Carlson (Kan.), leading campaign lieutenant of President Eisenhower.

Just as this issue went to press we learned that REA Administrator, Claude R. Wickard, had submitted his resignation to the President. In a brief announcement, Wickard did not comment on any pressure brought to bear by Administration officials. He did say that "lack of performance was not given as any of the reasons."

From Marshall



Morehead
By Jerry Anderson

In an essay submitted in the Wake Electric Membership Corporation contest, one youngster mentioned a use of electricity in the home that was new to us—hair clippers. Somehow we had always missed that one. We were even more surprised to find a later entry mentioning the same thing.

The second one backed his assertion up with some cold figures. There were 12 children in his family, he said, and they figured the electric hair clippers saved the family around \$2 each week. Live and learn.

* * *

Another co-op is slated to have a new headquarters building soon—French Broad at Marshall. This mountain co-op, the State's second largest, has needed more room for some time; but the construction of a building in Marshall is no simple matter. The town, which does more business per capita than any city in America, has a peculiar geographical setting. It is closed in at both ends by mountains and at the sides by a mountain and a river.

It has been called a "complete" town because these factors make any physical expansion impossible. All buildings must be located within a space which is perhaps a mile long and 200 yards wide. If someone wants to build, they first have to buy a lot, tear down the old building and put up their own.

French Broad has had the lot and the building for over two years now. When it was purchased, the plans were to tear down the old hotel building which graced the lot and erect a suitable office building. Then came the Korean war and a freeze on building materials. As a result, French Broad had housed its office in the hotel. Reports from Marshall indicate that the long-awaited new building will be complete by mid-summer.

Marshall, by the way, is an agricultural town in every sense of the word. Up to this time, there has been practically no industry in the county, and merchants depend on farmers for practically all of their business. As a result, the economy of the town is geared almost exclusively to the needs of rural people.

And the town thrives—make no mistake about that. It has several wide-awake civic clubs and one of the most beautiful churches in the state. The people—who make or break any town—are warm and friendly; and, as this reporter knows very well, they're kind to strangers.

The town, incidentally, receives electric service from the French Broad co-op, one of the few in North Carolina served by a rural electric cooperative.

* * *

Another North Carolina cooperative is making use of radio to tell its story and render a service to its members. The Edgecombe-Martin EMC at Tarboro is sponsoring a five minute weather report at noon each day over a local station.

* * *

E. D. Bishop, manager of the Brunswick EMC at Shallotte, is really sold on the light trap which we report on page 6. Says all any farmer has to do to convince himself is use a trap for awhile—then he wouldn't be without one.

Utility Attacks Blasted at Tarheel Meeting

TEMA Directors Voice Anger At Action-Packed Winston Session

Buggs Island Is Finally Debugged

The State, a weekly magazine of tar heel happenings, has admitted that its arithmetic wasn't so good when it came to figuring how long the government's Buggs Island dam project would take to pay for itself.

An editorial in the magazine's October 11 number said, among other things, that 150 years would be required for the dam to pay out through its power sales. The editorial pointed to the total cost of the project and to the revenue that could be expected, based on the total kilowatt-hour output of the power facilities.

William T. Crisp, executive manager of Tarheel Electric Membership Association, used the magazine's own figures and tried some arithmetic of his own; he came up with 62 years instead of 150. The editors of *The State* were invited to recompute.

They did, and answered in a later editorial. The 150 years was wrong, they admitted, but in their earlier computations they had forgotten to consider the operating costs of the power plant; considering this, they figured it would take, not 150 or 62 years, but 72 years to liquidate the investment.

Crisp points out that they also neglected to consider some \$898,000 in annual revenue from such sources as flood control benefits, rentals, timber sales, etc., but that even 72 years is far removed from 150. Readers of *The State* should be reassured upon learning that the editorial writer's pencil was pretty dull the day he did the original figuring — 78 years worth of dullness, to be exact.

Wake Annual Meeting To Be Held in April

The annual meeting of the members of the Wake Electric Membership Corporation will be held April 11 in the Wake Forest High School, according to an announcement by J. L. Shearon, manager.

The program will begin at 9:50 a.m., with group singing led by the popular "Uncle Bill" Adcox, farm director of a Henderson radio station. The morning session will be devoted largely to the election of directors for the coming year and the presentation of business reports.

Dan Teare, power use specialist for the Rural Electrification Administration, will appear on both the morning and afternoon

(Continued on Page 4)

Banquet Climaxed Two-Day Program

The 1953 legislative proposals of the National Association of Electric Companies claimed a lion's share of attention at the winter board meeting of the Tarheel Electric Membership Association in Winston-Salem, February 18-19.

Delegates were plainly concerned about how the "preference clause" and the right of co-ops to generate and transmit their own power would fare in the new congress. They pointed to the lobbying program of the commercial power companies as evidence of the battle that lies ahead.

This program (*Carolina Farmer*, January, 1953) reportedly calls for repeal of the policy under which co-ops and public institutions get first call on power generated at government dams, power company purchase of government property, and the sale of all government-generated power to commercial companies at the bus-bar.

In his report to the directors, William T. Crisp, executive manager of TEMA, warned that "the biggest guns in the utilities' propaganda arsenal have been lined up in support of this latest sell-out scheme."

"We may as well face it," Crisp said, "the commercial utilities have now dropped all pretenses and are trying to secure a complete monopoly on all sources of power. Such a monopoly would, of course, also give them virtual control over the distribution of all power."

"It is obvious that they consider the political climate right to make sure a bold bid for outright control. They are parading themselves before the congress and the people as shining examples of free enterprise, completely ignoring the fact that by their very nature they are profit-monopolies. Surely they cannot hope to hide the fact that they lack the first essential of free enterprise as we know it in America—competition. Whatever semblance of competition there is would be destroyed if this brash 'sell-out' is accomplished."

The tremendous force behind the utility drive became apparent as delegates took a look at its scope.

One of them noted the similarity in the utilities' lobbying and public information programs. Another cited the recent boast by a utility official that a "good fight" had succeeded in killing rural electric cooperative steam plants in Arkansas and Missouri.

(Continued on Page 12)



Six lovely candidates for the title of "Miss Rural Electrification of 1953" were the delight of photographers at the annual convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, held in San Francisco, California, January 26-29. Candidates were Jeanette Odum, Georgia; Sybil Rensvold, South Dakota; Norma Sue Davis, Oklahoma; Sharon Peterson, Minnesota; Betty Jean Smith, S. C.; and Dolores Cornell, Kentucky. Miss Peterson won this year's title, with Misses Rensvold and Davis taking second and third places, respectively.

Davie Movie Draws Praise At Special Capitol Showing

"The Campbells Visit the Co-op," a movie produced by the Davie Electric Membership Corporation, Mocksville, drew praise from congressmen and top officials of the Rural Electrification Administration at a special showing in Washington on March 4.

Congressman C. B. Deane from the Eighth Congressional District said: "This film is unanswerable as an example of real democracy in action. I congratulate the Davie Electric Membership corporation on its achievements as demonstrated in this production. I think the rural electric cooperatives have done a splendid job in making electric service available to the rural people of North Carolina."

Claude Wickard, administrator of REA, thought the movie "dramatically illustrates the many ways rural electrification has upgraded the entire American standard of living, particularly on the farm."

Shown in Washington at the invitation of REA, the Davie movie was also praised by Congressman H. Q. Alexander of the Ninth Congressional District, William C. Wise, assistant administrator of REA, William S. Roberts, editor of *Rural Electrification Magazine*, William T. Crisp, executive manager of the Tarheel Electric Membership Association, and some 40 employees of REA.

The movie, an amateur production which is generally considered far superior to most professional efforts, presents a vivid portrayal of the ways in which electricity has changed farm life

in the foothill country in which Davie serves its members.

The film is in full color and is narrated by J. C. Jones, manager of the co-op, and Wyona Johnson, home economist. The photography was done by Archie Jones, and the scenario and script were executed by co-op personnel. The movie is currently being shown at community meetings of the Davie members.

H. H. Gordon, Guilford County, to Head PMA

Howard H. Gordon, 54, new Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration and formerly an executive of one of the nation's largest farm cooperatives, was born on a farm in Guilford County and grew up there.

Gordon has been close to North Carolina agriculture since his graduation from N. C. State College in 1919. For a time he was an extension specialist in agricultural engineering at State and later was Farm Security director for the region which included North Carolina.

The new administrator is especially well-versed in the needs of farmer-cooperatives. Since 1943 he has been assistant general manager of the Southern States Cooperative, a large purchasing and marketing association.

Gordon is married and has two children: James D., with the Army in Germany, and Nancy, a junior at Madison College, Harrisonburg, Va.

Next, Please!

The first two months of 1953 must have been pretty hard to take so far as the boys who write publicity for the National Association of Electric Companies are concerned.

Quite a few of the loose millions available to NAEC for propaganda have been spent recently to convince the public that there just isn't any such thing as a power shortage; hence, there is no need for the government to "waste" the taxpayers' money by building power dams.

They violently attacked the Truman administration's power proposals as "socialistic" — and hinted broadly that once the government was allowed to meddle with electricity it would take over the industry, and once that had been done, would proceed to annex the doctors, the railroads, and the shoe shine stands. If there really was a power shortage, of course, there might be some justification for frills like dams and transmission lines.

The first jolt to this clever pitch came at the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association convention in January. In an address to delegates, Rep. H. Carl Anderson of Minnesota, a Republican who is in good standing with the new administration, said:

"It is absolutely essential that we find new sources of power for the ever increasing demand created by the REA, and in my particular area we are looking hopefully to the West to the great dams on the Missouri River for it." They are nearing completion and we Minnesotans are keenly interested in them."

That wasn't too bad. After all, Anderson could be marked off as just being a Congressman. The real blow was struck on February 25, by Douglas McKay, new Secretary of the Interior — the department which markets most of the government power.

McKay, in discussing the further development of the Roanoke River with a delegation from North Carolina and Virginia, admitted that "we have a power shortage all over the country."

That made it official. Even a million dollars worth of radio, newspaper and slick magazine ads wouldn't convince people that the new administration could agree with Mr. Truman unless it was absolutely necessary.

It's your move, fellows.



SEE YOUR PLUMBER OR PUMP DEALER
FOR FREE FOLDER, WRITE TO:

CALGON, INC.

HAGAN BLDG., PITTSBURGH 30, PA.

Statewide Report:

Rural Electric Co-ops Have Fine Repayment Record; Everyone Benefitted

By William T. Crisp

THE UNITED STATES Department of Agriculture recently released some figures on the rural electrification program which should prove of considerable interest to the American people in general and to the new federal administration in particular. These figures show that, as of June 30, 1952, only 29 out of the thousand odd borrowers of REA funds were delinquent in repaying their loans.

These 29 borrowers were delinquent to a total of \$699,140. This sounds like a lot of money until one looks carefully at the entire picture of the loan program. Over 2 billion dollars has been loaned for rural electrification purposes. Of the total amount of loan funds currently due when the figures were released, the \$699,140 owing by these 29 borrowers represented only a fifth of one percent. This is an amazing record.

In fact, it is the finest record achieved by the borrowers of any government loan agency. It has even been said that no other business enterprise, private or public, has ever given such an excellent accounting of itself so far as its financial operations were concerned.

North Carolina's electric membership corporations are deservedly proud of their contribution to this wonderful achievement. The success of their electric businesses reflects not only the sound operation and management which they practice, but the complete faith and allegiance of their consumer-members, without which no co-operative enterprise can succeed.

We commend these facts to President Eisenhower, Secretary of Agriculture Benson and others of the administration who now have the duty of directing federal policy affecting this program. For these are facts in which the American people as a whole should feel an intense pride.

The Rural Electrification Administration and the electric enterprises organized by rural people have always been criticized — sometimes deliberately thwarted — by a few interests in our society. Yet, the basic goodness and wholesomeness of this program stand as insurmountable obstacles to those who would seek to destroy it.

Everyone Has Benefitted

There is not one industry, not one family, not one social or economic faction in America that has not been richly benefitted by this program. Even governments themselves — local, state and national — have enjoyed rich dividends from REA's investment of faith in the ability of rural electricians to wisely spend and faithfully repay government-appropriated money. For loans have not only been repaid with almost one hundred percent regularity;

they have been repaid with interest. Moreover, the acquisition of an average of about \$1,000 worth of basic electric appliances by rural consumers has added immensely to the property taxes paid to various government units.

Up and above these factors, one must consider tremendous upgrading of the entire American standard of living which this program has caused. As a stimulant to better health and happier, more enlightened living, electric service knows no superior. As a direct factor in increasing farm production and income, it is equalled only by the development of farm machinery — much of which is dependent on power for its use.

These are wonderful, almost incredible facts. We should ponder them in the light of our faith as Americans to build for ourselves continually a better way of life.

Wake Annual Meeting

(Continued from Page 3)

programs to demonstrate various uses of electricity on the farm. Shearon noted that Teare, a gifted entertainer as well as an effective speaker, has given these demonstrations all over the country and is in great demand at annual meetings.

The meeting is scheduled to adjourn for lunch at 12:05 p.m. Meals will be served at the school by the home economics department of the Wake Forest High School. The members will reconvene at 1:30 p.m. for the afternoon session.

"Uncle Bill" will appear several times during the day to provide entertainment, and will have a male quartet to assist him.

Farmers Are Facing Price-Cost Squeeze

North Carolina farmers are not expected to be as prosperous in 1953 as in recent years. The price-cost squeeze will be tighter.

This statement on the agricultural outlook comes from H. B. James, head of N. C. State College's Department of Agricultural Economics. He adds that supplies needed for production will be adequate but costs will be slightly higher. Prices received will be about the same — in some cases lower, others slightly higher.

Labor, says James, will be scarce and wages will be higher. Across the country, another 200,000 agricultural workers will go into industrial employment. The armed services will take their quota. The labor situation may be acute near new industrial developments.

James' recommendations to farmers:

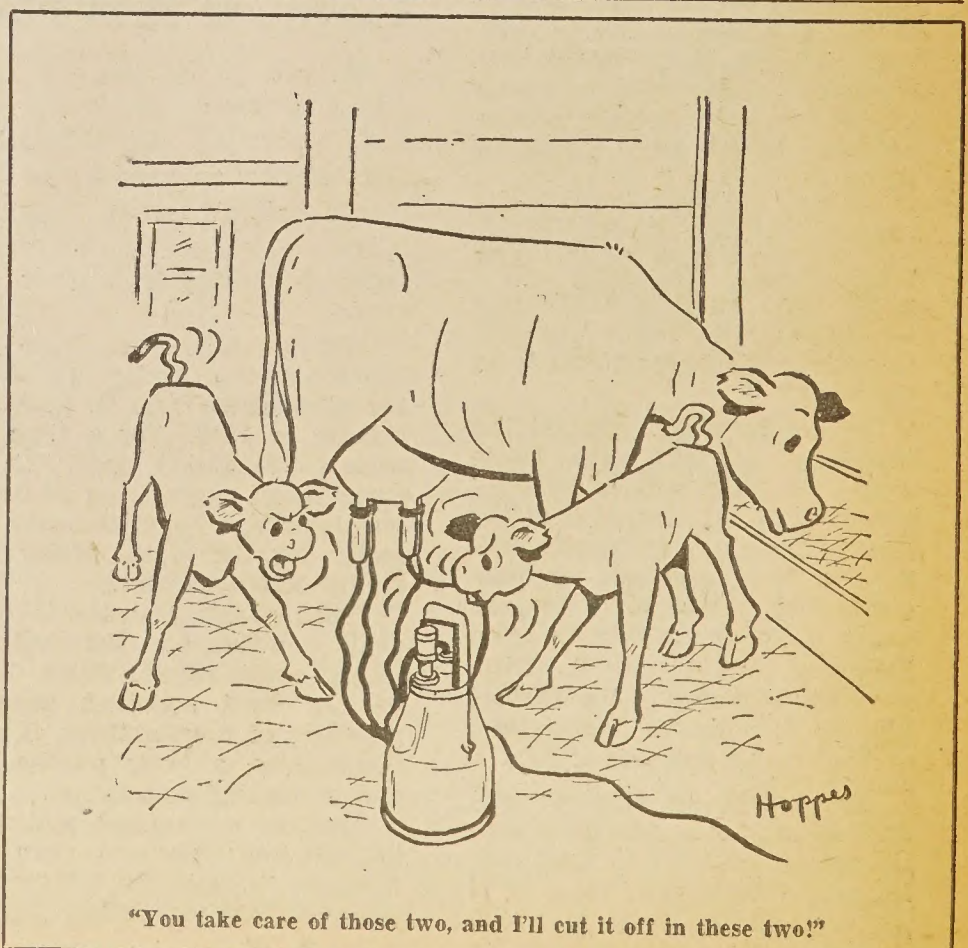
Adjust farming operations to economize on use of labor, mechanize production, balance crops and livestock, adopt better production practices, increase size of business, simplify work, and improve labor relations.

Increase feed supply to replace inventories reduced by drought.

Add new enterprises where needed to increase returns as much as possible.

Take full advantage of newer technology.

Generally, says James, 1953 will be another year of prosperity for the country as a whole. Prices are high, and we have full employment. Although some slackening of economic activity could take place toward the end of the year, no major or drastic decline appears in the outlook for 1953. Defense expenditures already planned are of sufficient size to maintain business activity and employment at a high level, though not necessarily at the present level.



ELECTRIC DEHORNING

Fast, Easy, Humane

CALF-DEHORNING day used to be one of the most memorial events of the year for North Carolina farmers. The weather had to be just right, the horn had to be just the right size, and a number of calendars and almanacs had to agree that the "moon" was right.

And it was also wise to select a day when the man who would do the dehorning was in good temper. Then, with a new blade in the hack-saw, the farmer and such of his neighbors as he could round up to help plotted their strategy. The idea was to outsmart the calves and work them into stocks, which, it was hoped, would prove strong enough to hold once the painful operation began.

More often than not the process ended with the farmer wrathfully nursing a bruised shin and the bewildered calf still sporting half of whatever horn it had to begin with.

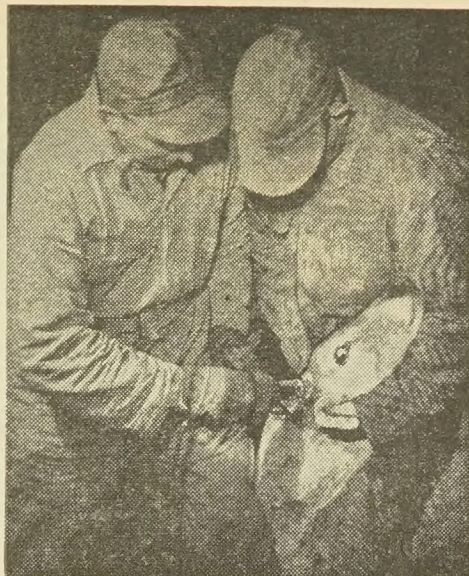
This chapter in American farm life, like so many others, is disappearing rapidly. Dehorning on many farms today is accomplished with a speed and ease that old-timers would never have believed possible. And with practically no pain to the calf.

Like hundreds of other farm chores, old-time dehorning has yielded to modern electric methods. By using an electric dehorner, the farmer can dehorn his calves at any time of the year. The only restrictions are that the job must be done before the horn button attaches to the skull and before the diameter of the horn base exceeds the opening in the dehorner.

The dehorner, a machine that looks something like an electric drill at first glance, operates on a standard electric circuit (110-120 volts, AC only) and is usually rated around 265 watts. It has a circular, recessed opening which fits over the horn button and heats to a high temperature.

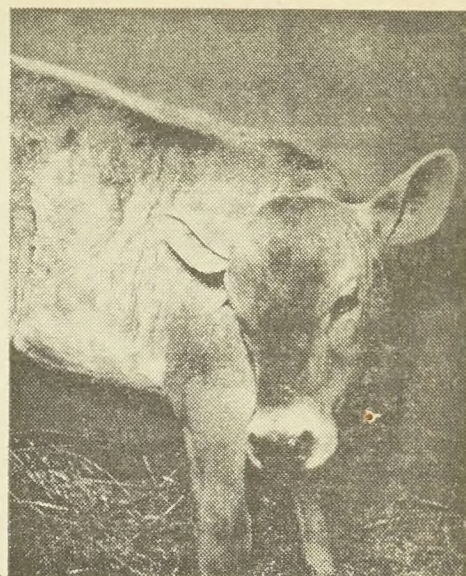
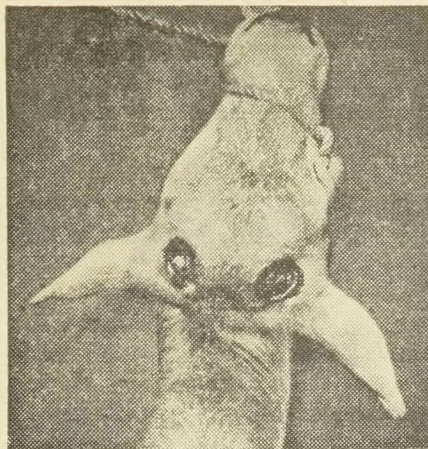
This is the most humane method known. High temperature establishes a "nerve block" almost immediately after contact, and the burning stops when the dehorner is removed. The calf returns to normal at once. The horn button and scab heal off in four to seven weeks. There is no blood, and no open wound.

The operator must be sure that he has applied enough heat. It is recommended that he check time by counting "1000 and 1," "1000 and 2," etc., up to "1000 and 10." By that time the seared area should be a copper color and completely around the button. If the copper ring is not complete, there should be more burning. It is much better to burn too much than not enough.



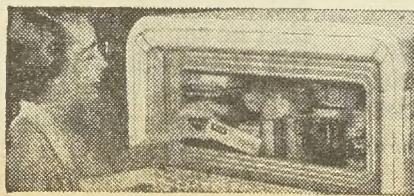
Electric calf dehorning requires only a few minutes for the complete operation. A circular, recessed opening in the dehorner fits over the horn button, heats to high temperature.

No Open Wounds!



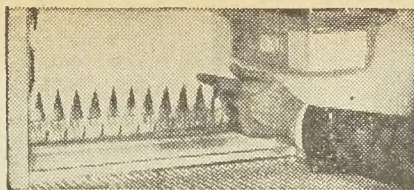
The heat establishes a "nerve block" on contact, and the calf feels only momentary pain. The calf returns to normal at once, scab and horn button heal off in four to seven weeks. There is no blood and no open wound.

See the Cyclamatic Frigidaire! Food Freezer-Refrigerator with NEW IDEAS



NEW IDEAS in freezing...

This big food freezer is completely separate — completely insulated — with its own cold-making system. Keeps all food fresh and firm for months at a time in zero-zone safety.



NEW IDEAS in defrosting...

Only Frigidaire has Cyclamatic Defrosting — simplest of all defrosting methods. Exclusive Refrig-o-plate cools refrigerator. Frost on Refrig-o-plate is banished before it collects, without adding heat.

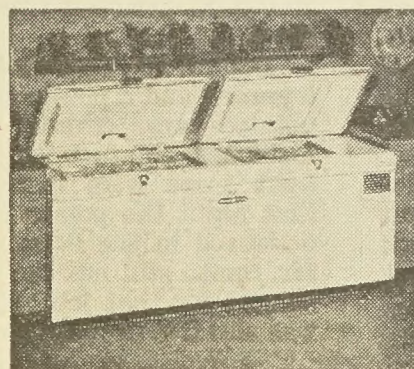
NEW IDEAS in convenience...

All shelves roll out on nylon rollers. All foods at finger tips. No more fumbling with back-of-shelf food. There are shelves on the door and big Hydrators. And — a Butter Pre-Server in Imperial models that safely keeps butter and serves it in spreadable "teaspoon-size" patties.

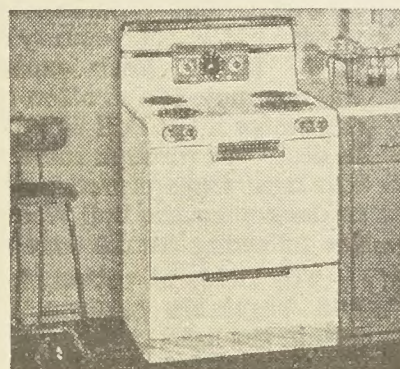


Imperial Model IS-106

Frigidaire Appliances for the Farm Home



New Frigidaire Food Freezers are available in several sizes designed to meet most farm needs. All have new convenience features, new beauty. Plus a constant flow of safe cold, from Frigidaire's famous Meter-Miser, to protect your own good frozen foods, month after month!



New DeLuxe "Thrifty-30" . . . lowest-priced DeLuxe Electric Range! 30" wide. Oven goes clear across. DeLuxe features include Full-width Fluorescent Lamp, 2-Speed Electric Timer, DeLuxe chrome trim, surface unit Signal-Lights, automatic interior oven light.

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Filtro-matic Electric Clothes Dryer
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Electric Ironer • Electric Water Heaters
Air Conditioners
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Built and backed by General Motors



Visit your Frigidaire Dealer next time you're in town. Or write, Frigidaire Division, General Motors Corporation, Dept. 2045, Dayton 1, Ohio, for free folder. In Canada, Toronto 13, Ontario.

Enjoy Arthur Godfrey's daytime show on TV or radio.

Operation Night Flyers

Results of Co-op's Light Trap Experiments Are Impressive

By HUGH B. CHERRY

Electrification Adviser, Brunswick EMC

The insect light trap experiments to help control insects, which the Brunswick Electric Membership Corporation, Shalotte, sponsored last summer, did prove to be effective and worthwhile, announces E. D. Bishop, co-op manager.

The light traps attracted night-flying insects of several hundred kinds. Among the insects destroyed by the light traps were everything from the gnat to many types of egg-laying moths and beetles.

The descendants raised from the eggs laid by these insects are responsible for much of the damage done to such crops as corn, vegetables, potatoes, cotton and tobacco.

Bishop said he believes that if each farmer would erect one of the insect light traps near his home and destroy the night-flying insect egg-layers that are attracted to light, the farmer would soon have no worry about the families of these insects that damage his crops, carry diseases, and cost him a great amount of money in many ways.

Bishop further added that he believes that when the farmer poisoned his crops to destroy the worms and youth of the insects, the moths and other egg-laying adult insects are generally missed and left free to lay additional eggs. This permits the reproduction of the insects to continue and causes the farmer to have to poison his crops several times during the season; however, if he kills the egg-laying, the cycle will have to stop.

Types Caught

Just to give a better understanding of the types of insects caught in the light traps, Bishop mentioned gnats, mosquitoes, many varieties of beetles which included Tiger Beetles, Seed-corn Beetles, Striped Blister Beetles, Black Blister Beetles, old fashioned potato bugs, Click and Wire Worms, Butterbean Beetles, June Beetles, Leaf Beetles, Strawberry rootworm beetles, several types of cucumber beetles, and vegetable weevils of many kinds.

Many varieties of moths were also caught which Bishop believes should please the local farmers. Among them were found the Colling Moth, European Corn Borer, Budworm Moth, Tobacco and Tomato Hornworm Moths, Corn Ear Worm Moths, and To-

bacco Budworm Moths. Other insects caught ranged from mole crickets, to grasshoppers, but are too numerous to name here.

To construct one of these simple light traps, a person only needs to secure an outside light base, a large shallow reflector, a 200-watt clear light bulb, a wash tub, a water-oil solution, poles, wire and a source of power. The light must be assembled and placed 8 inches above the tub of water-oil solution, which is supported at least five feet up in the air.

The brilliant light attracts the night-flying insects. They fly into the reflector, drop into the tubs of water-oil solution, and drown.

But Not The Boll Weevil

The Brunswick Electric Membership Corporation sponsored the insect light traps experiments in cooperation with the Agriculture Extension Service Departments in both Columbus and Brunswick



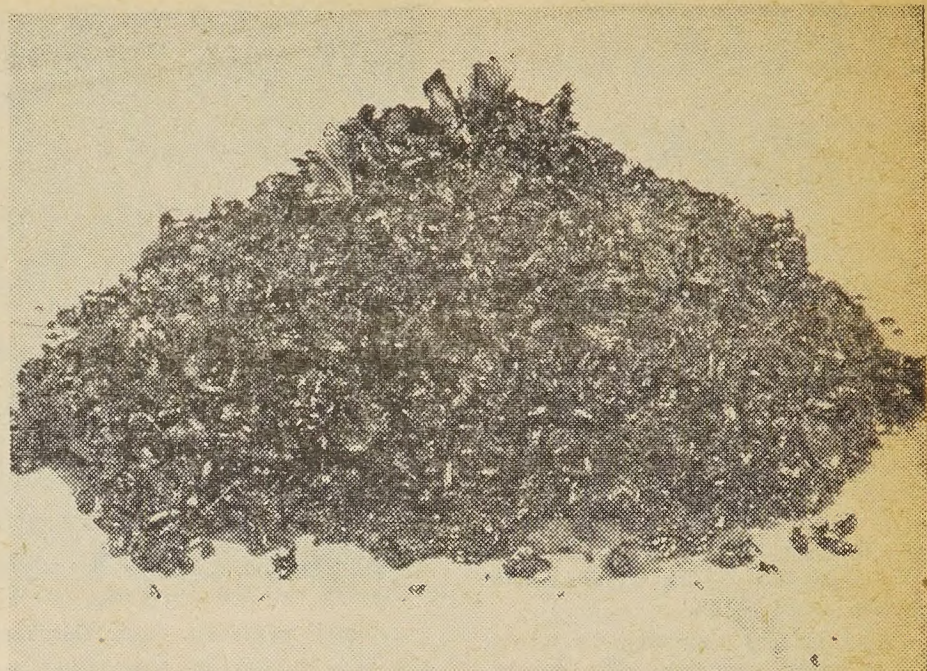
J. O. Smith (right) and E. D. Bishop, manager of Brunswick, remove a tub from the trap. Cherry recommends a shallow bowl reflector for 200-watt bulb.

Counties. Two experiments were carried out in each county on different farms. Each experiment was conducted in a cotton field to determine if the Boll Weevil could be destroyed through this method. The light traps proved ineffective in destroying the Boll Weevil, but the following results were noted:

The fields of cotton, tobacco, and Vegetable gardens, located within the light range of the light traps, showed less damage by insects than those fields where light traps were not available.

The experiments were conducted on four different farms as related below:

(1) J. O. Smith of Longwood,



Shown above are the eight pounds of insects (10 quarts), caught in the Brunswick Electric Membership Corporation traps on the B. L. Martin farm.

permitted the Co-op to place two light traps in a 3.6 acre cotton field which was located near his home. Mr. Smith picked 4 large bales of cotton, averaging 540 lbs. from the lighted field. An 8 acre cotton field nearby, that wasn't completely protected by the light traps, produced only a bale of cotton to the acre. Mr. Smith stated that he could tell to the row where the insects left to fly into the light traps. The infestation of Boll Weevils in both fields was about the same.

Mr. Smith had a tobacco field across the road from the light traps which turned out to be fairly free of insects. In fact, he poisoned it only one time during the season. Another of his tobacco fields, away from the light traps,

Mr. Smith states that he was well pleased with the results of the light traps and would definitely recommend them as a worthwhile installation on all farms.

(2) On the farm of Earnest Stanaland of Ash the light traps were placed in the cotton patch, near a wooded section, not very close to any other growing crops. This field being almost isolated, was chosen in order that the light traps could be tested mostly for their value in catching the boll weevil. The results were disappointing.

The cotton yield was near the average. The boll weevil infestation was not affected by the lights. However, the light traps here, as at Smith's farm, caught insects of all kinds and helped to establish the fact that they were effective for catching nearly all types of insects except the Boll Weevil.

Mr. Stanaland stated that even though the traps did not catch the Boll Weevil he believed that they would save farmers money if installed in a manner to attract night-flying insects from all over the farm.

(3) In Columbus County, on the farm of B. L. Martin, in the Western Prong Community, a 2-acre cotton patch near a tobacco field was chosen for the light traps. The situation here was almost identical to the one on Smith's farm and the results were about the same. Insects were drawn from a nearby farm house, a garden and a tobacco patch. Mr. Martin stated that this land was known to be infested with insects of all kinds. This fact was later proved when 10 quarts of insects weighing eight pounds were caught in two weeks in the light traps covering it during the warm weather of June.

Here, the light traps didn't catch the boll weevil, but they did catch almost everything else.

Mr. Martin believes that the lights will be very effective in controlling the tobacco insects and worms.

(4) Light traps were placed in Columbus County on a farm belonging to J. L. Robinson of Rt. 1, Whiteville. This was a five-acre

(Continued on Page 12)



State College entomologists inspected the traps and identified the insects caught. Three are shown above, with Columbus County Agent Charles Raper (right).

had to be poisoned five different times.

Behind Mr. Smith's home was a garden and a potato patch. The potatoes were covered with old-fashioned potato bugs when the light traps were installed. The first night the potato bugs were destroyed in the light traps and Mr. Smith still has the poison he bought for that job. His garden was also free of many insects.

Effective For Mosquitos

Before the light traps were installed near Mr. Smith's home, the mosquitoes were a bother, but later Mr. Smith found that he could lie on his porch and not be bitten by them.

Why should the Government build dams?

You'll find many of the answers in this address by a fighting Congresswoman

HELLS CANYON IS FOR THE PEOPLE

By. HON. GRACIE PFOST
Congresswoman, Idaho



Editor's note: A long-standing battle has been waged by the government and private utility companies over who should build hydroelectric dams. One of the biggest fights has been in our own backyard, over who should develop the Roanoke River. Another has occurred at Hells Canyon in Utah, for the development of the Snake River. Private Utilities have spent a tremendous amount of money to convince the people that the Idaho Power Company should build the Snake River dams. Last year, Mrs. Pfoest ran for Congress on a platform that championed federal development. At the recent NRECA convention in San Francisco, she addressed the delegates, giving reasons for her stand. We believe her remarks were fair and factual. They provide a yardstick for measuring the value of any public project . . . including the Roanoke.

• • •

BEFORE electric cooperatives were developed, only about 10 per cent of the farmers had electricity. You are to be congratulated upon bringing the electrical advantages into the rural areas, thus lightening the labor of the farm housewife, and creating greater efficiency on the farm.

• • •

The fight for Federal power development is part of the same fight you people have carried on. Federal power developments will make low-cost power available to electric cooperatives, to municipalities and to other preference customers. This will help promote rural electricity in the area, and the farmers will be able to use more power for chores around the farms. The need for securing a supply of low-cost power through Federal development is an important part of the over-all objectives of the electric cooperative movement.

Hells Canyon Project— Yardstick For Fairness

One project in particular, and open in which I am especially interested, is the high dam at Hells Canyon. Not only would Hells Canyon power be sold at low cost, but it would provide a yardstick against which rates from other power sources could be measured with fairness. We have met much opposition to Hells Canyon Dam, but . . .

The American people have never launched any undertaking,

no matter how beneficial or far-reaching, that did not have plenty of opposition. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution themselves were bitterly attacked in their day—and, certainly, no exception is the proposed high dam in Hells Canyon. Hells Canyon Dam could transform the great, under-developed and sparsely settled region in the Northwest into one of the nation's major centers of production.

Project Not Just Local Issue

The Hells Canyon proposal is not just a local Idaho issue. Like Hoover and Grand Coulee Dams, Hells Canyon Dam would create an empire of productivity which would transform a great region into a resource of immense value to the whole nation. The opposition itself recognizes that it is an issue of national significance. They have spread their propaganda into all corners of the country. They themselves are actually blazing the way for the truth; and once the truth becomes known, Hells Canyon Dam will become a fact.

By regulating the flow of the river, the dam would make possible a further development of navigation on the lower river. It would help control floods.

Hells Canyon would provide a wonderful recreational resource. The dam itself, as one of the most spectacular structures on earth, probably would attract a half-million visitors a year . . .

Revenues from the sale of power would make feasible the

irrigation of some 190,000 acres in the Mountain Home area—a richly fertile region which, because of its altitude, probably can be turned into farms in no other way . . .

Finally, the power plant at this dam would have a capacity of some 900,000 kw. But this is only a fraction of the capacity which the dam would create. For, by controlling and levelling the flow of the Snake River, it would make possible the installation of more capacity at all of the downstream dams . . .

The power derivable from Hells Canyon Dam could provide over 10,000 tons of low-cost phosphate fertilizer per day . . .

Even the greatest and most worth-while of our American achievements have been faced with opposition; and Hells Canyon Dam has its opposition, too. I would like to identify that opposition for you, and tell you about it.

Voice Of The Opposition

Its name is the Idaho Power Company. This name is somewhat misleading. Though the company makes its money in Idaho, it is a Maine corporation and the annual stock-holders meeting is held in Augusta, Me. Its ten largest stockholders, who together hold 225,000 votes, are all investment firms or insurance companies.

The Maine corporation wishes to forestall the construction of Hells Canyon Dam, and to accomplish this, it has filed a petition with the Federal Power Commission asking permission to under-

take its own program at the site. It proposes to build one small dam with a generating capacity of 106,000 kw. there. In time, the company says, it might, if it chose, build up to four more dams with a total combined capacity of 424,000 kw—about a million kilowatts less than we would get from Hells Canyon Dam. It makes no promise to do so.

There would be no river regulation. No navigation. No irrigation. No flood control. No recreational development. Fractional mineral development. Fractional power development.

Another propaganda line is to foster fears that Hells Canyon Dam would put private utility companies like the Idaho Power Company out of business. But years of experience all over the West have proven that big resource-development programs help all forms of private enterprise—power companies included.

But one thread runs through the entire campaign. They are trying, with all the resources and all the cleverness at their disposal, to present Hells Canyon as an issue of private versus public power. And this is a false issue.

Confusion Of Issues

They try to make it appear that the choice is merely a matter of *who* should develop Hells Canyon—the Government, or private enterprise. Never do they hint at the vast differences between what the company offers and what the people can have if they use their own Government to develop their own resources. By every means their experts can devise, they are trying to implant in the minds of the public the entirely false notion that the private company's proposal is the same as the Government's; that the power company's proposal is just as good as the Reclamation proposal; that the only difference is over *who* should build the development. But that is not the issue at all.

The true issue is not *who* does the developing but *how much* development and *what kind* of development should take place. The true issue is whether we are to have the full use of this great natural resource, and all the benefits we can derive from it, or whether we are to settle for a fractional development, a doled-out modicum of benefits, and an enormous and irreparable waste of the region's resources.

The people want Hells Canyon Dam, for Hells Canyon Dam is for the people!

Propaganda Investigation

Resolution Adopted at NRECA Convention

Whereas, the private power industry has, in recent years, manifested the same arrogant disregard for the public interest that it showed in the 1920's; and

Whereas, it has, through multimillion dollar expenditures on lobbying, advertising, obstructive court action, and other means, attacked the rural electric cooperatives and the public development of natural resources as "socialism," "waste," and so forth, and has in the process attacked the very processes of democratic government and the government itself;

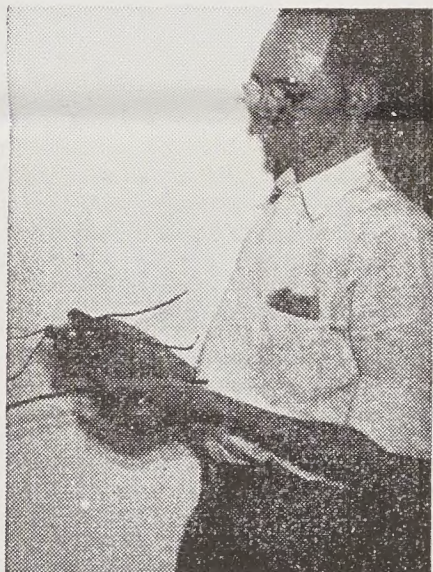
Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the President and the Congress, through appropriate agencies, conduct a thorough investigation of these activities and expenditures for the purpose of exposing these machinations, and of ascertaining the nature of the corrective legislation necessary to protect the citizen, the ratepayer, and the investor from this misuse of utility funds.

Farmers who plan
to wire outbuildings
should investigate

Remote Control Wiring

MR. AND MRS. ROY WILD, members of the French Broad Electric Membership Corporation at Marshall, are understandably proud of the wiring system they installed in their new home last summer. According to Ray Cohn, electrification advisor for French Broad, they are the first members of the cooperative to use the newly-developed remote control wiring system.

The installation has drawn a lot of favorable comment from the people in Marshall who have seen it. It seems to fit the beautiful Wilde home as if they were made for each other. But Ray Cohn is convinced that the system has even more to offer when used in a farmstead wiring layout.



Mr. Roy Wild of Marshall is shown above holding one of the relays and a piece of the control cable used in the remote control installation in his new home.

He points to the increasing number of farmers who are installing lights in all their outbuildings — barn, workshop, poultry houses, casing house, etc.— and shows that the remote control system will save money in such cases in addition to being much more convenient.

And his point is well taken. The chief advantage of the remote control system is that all lights can be controlled from one location, or from any number of locations. This means that the hall lights can be turned on or off from the living room, bedroom, or from the master bedroom; a master control station can be installed controlling selected lights in the house or in the farm yard.

Versatile Control System

Cohn notes that it is possible, from the house, to switch on and

off part or all the yard lights and lights in any building or all the buildings. In addition, it is possible to control the lights in one building from another building other than the farm house. Lastly, fractional horsepower motors up to one-third horsepower can be controlled from a number of switch locations.

To the farmer, this means an increase in the benefits of electricity through extensive multi-point control which would be impractical with a conventional wiring system. This is true because remote control wiring systems can be installed to do a job which formerly was possible only with elaborate and expensive installations using conventional wiring methods.

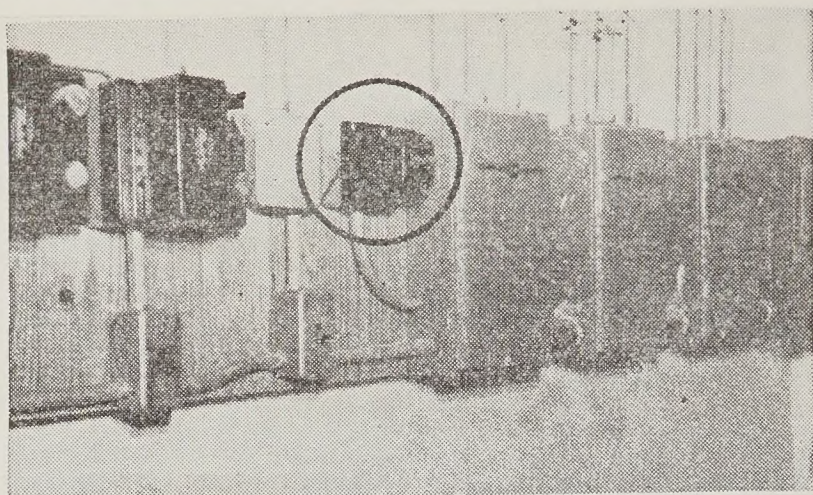


Mrs. Wild, above, operates one of the master switches which control lighting in every room of the house.

To use a specific example, consider the lighting circuits in a house and barn. For convenience, security, and utility, it should be possible to turn on lights in either location from the house. If a 120-volt circuit is used to control the lights in these two buildings, it is necessary to use the heavily protected cable and the cable must be run from the house to the barn to provide power while a run of the same cable must return to the house to provide the control circuit.

Saves Expensive Cable

By using the remote control principle, the 120-volt power cable goes only to the light outlet while the control circuit is provided through the 24-volt remote control wire. In other words, you eliminate one run of the expensive cable and substitute the more economical low voltage wire.



Circled in the above picture is the transformer which provides low voltage to operate the relays of the remote control installation in the new Roy Wild home in Marshall.

Use of the low voltage wire is made possible by a relay which operates on 24 volts. The actual switching of the 120-volt power circuit is accomplished by this relay, installed in the outlet box of the lighting fixture or convenience outlet to be controlled. The relay can also be installed in outlet boxes for circuit control where many lights are to be controlled. A small transformer changes 120 volts to the 24 volts used to operate the relay.

A specially insulated wire has been developed for the system. This wire, available with two or three conductors, is small and flat and is easily installed in new construction. It can be stapled to joints, beams, wall studs or sheathing, or carried through studs by drilling one-quarter-inch

holes. In old construction it can be stapled to the surface; in plastered walls it can be laid into a shallow groove and plastered over.

Naturally, the more extensive the farm wiring system is, the more useful and economical the remote control system becomes. In the house-barn example noted above, the farmer will eventually want to include lights for other buildings. As he extends more and more circuits both savings and convenience will become more apparent.

The editors of the *Carolina Farmer* agree that this new system has much to offer farm families. We will be happy to send additional information on remote control wiring to any of our readers who are interested.

TV Troubles? Don't Be Too Quick to Blame Your Co-op

TELEVISION set owners in rural areas who complain about poor reception often are told by the serviceman that the trouble is due to voltage variations in the electric power lines. It should be understood that voltage is not necessarily the villain. On the contrary, most cases of television troubles in rural areas have been found to originate in the set itself, in improper antenna installation, in inadequate wiring, or in electric appliances in the home.

Most television receivers are designed to perform satisfactorily within a range of 110 to 125 volts. This is the voltage range at the farm service outlets on practically all rural electric co-ops in North Carolina. Certain television receivers are more sensitive to voltage changes than others, but it is possible for a serviceman to adjust any set to operate on the average voltage available during the evening viewing period. A set which has been tuned and aligned to operate at 118 volts, for example, is not likely to be upset by voltage fluctuations of plus or minus 5 per cent. This will allow for the voltage drop which may occur during the time when there is heavy use of electrical equipment, such as milking machines, etc.

In some cases a television re-

ceiver gradually or suddenly becomes sensitive to small line voltage variations. The picture may become much smaller in size, may not focus properly, there may be a loss of synchronization, and sometimes the screen will go completely dark. This may happen as the vacuum tubes become older and their stability decreases. Such trouble, of course, must be corrected by replacement of the weak tubes within the set.

Voltage "Flicker"

Another trouble-maker in television receivers is voltage flicker. This is indicated by a rapid decrease in picture size and a slow return to original size. This may be caused by the motors which operate from the same branch circuit as the TV receiver, or the range, refrigerator and other electrical equipment. These disturbances may be reduced by plugging the television set into an electrical circuit which does not supply such heavy equipment.

The multi-purpose voltmeter ordinarily used by television servicemen is not designed for accurate checking on alternating current. However, most rural electric co-op headquarters have an alternating-current voltmeter against which the serviceman can calibrate his readings. Checking against this precision instrument will insure accuracy impossible with the multi-purpose voltmeter.

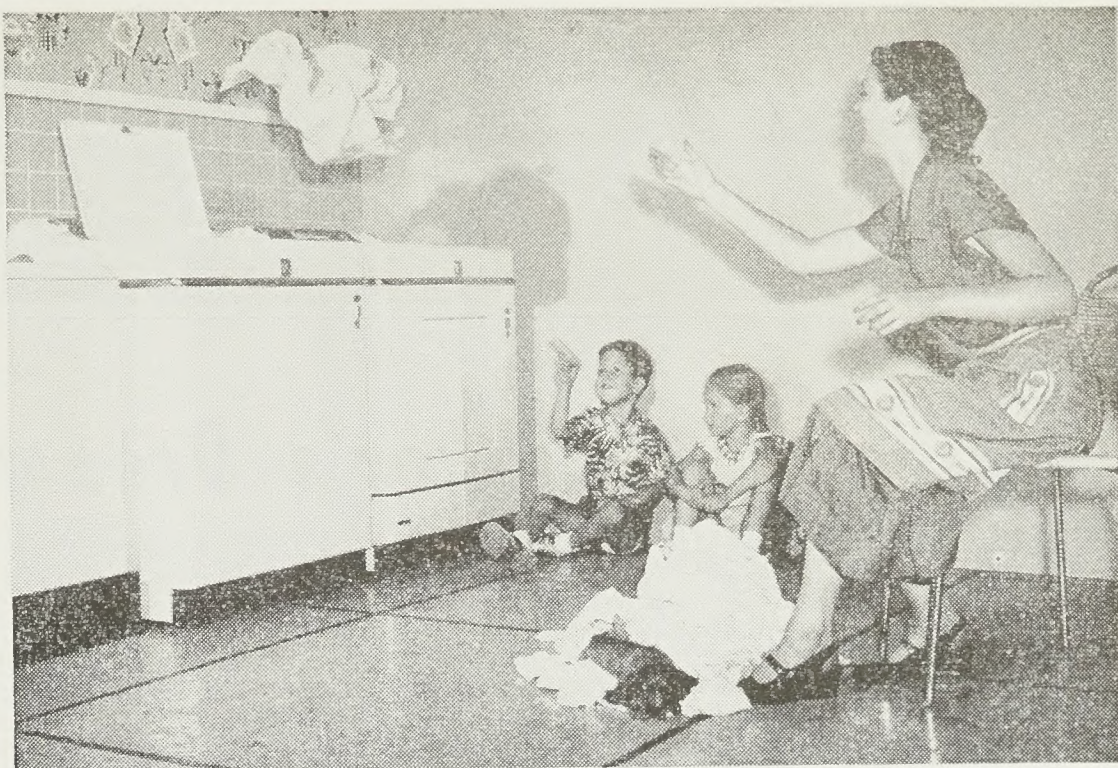
A 20th Century Fairy Tale—

Mrs. Modern Homemaker and her

Fairy Godmother

By Rebekah Rivers

Once upon a time Mrs. Homemaker looked upon her Monday wash with dismay, until her fairy godmother, The Lady Electricity, realized her pitiful plight and blessed her with a magical machine, the automatic washer and dryer, to help her in this weekly chore...



The automatic washer, one of the Lady Electricity's gifts to Mrs. Modern Homemaker, makes the housewife's wash day easier and provides amusement for her children. Although the homemaker should take care that clothes are evenly distributed in her machine, they do not have to be placed inside the cabinet in any special order, and the washer will make a perfect catch of any homemaker's pitch. (Photos courtesy Whirlpool Corporation)

MRS. MODERN Homemaker has a fairy godmother far beyond the expectations of even a Cinderella... a godmother who can throw a switch containing all the transforming powers of the fairy-tale wand and lighten all the burdens of her godchild's homemaking chores... a godmother who leaves her ward with hours of leisure heretofore undreamed of.

One of the greatest gifts of Mrs. Homemaker's godmother, whom we know as the Lady Electricity, is the automatic washer and dryer. Indeed, when this gift was bestowed upon Mrs. Homemaker, the changes in her weekly household chores were magical ones. Gone were the scrub boards of yore, the hand wringing, and the days of fighting bitter March winds to hang the family laundry on the waving clotheslines. Gone were the Monday night backaches and the feelings of remorse that so many other chores were left undone, due to the time consumption of yesterday's washing methods.

LIKE most of the magic gifts the Lady Electricity has bestowed upon her modern charge, effective use must be determined by the receiver of the gift. Even Cinderella's fairy godmother, supplying her godchild with finery, left the use of the finery to Cinderella. And so the Lady Electricity's godchild has found that the enchanted washing machines and dryers can be used most effectively by following certain processes.

First she sorts the soiled articles, finding that this process saves time and makes for better washing. She sorts them near her machine, saving many unnecessary steps, and divides them into four groups; white clothes, colored clothes, lightweight fabrics, heavily soiled fabrics.

Because she wants her clothes to wear longer, the wise Mrs. Homemaker mends tears, rips, and worn places before washing. She removes all stains before placing clothes in hot water, as hot water sets many stains.

To loosen the dirt and allow a cleaner wash, Mrs. Homemaker pre-treats her clothes before wash-

ing them. She uses a brush for collars and cuff bands, scrubbing lightly with soap jelly or a detergent.

And then she is ready to begin the washing process. She has learned from research that hot water, 160° F., gives better cleaning results to cottons and linens. If she has not soaked her clothes, she knows that warm water (120°-125° F.) is most satisfactory. (Information regarding washing of the new test-tube fabrics was given Mrs. Electric Homemaker in a chart in the October, 1952 issue of the *Carolina Farmer*.)

After she sets the controls on the washer to the desired speed, adds soap or a detergent, she operates the machine a few minutes to dissolve the soap and form suds. She determines the speed controls according to the load of clothes to be washed.

When loading the washer, Mrs. Homemaker takes care in distributing them evenly. She has learned that overloading or underloading does damage to her magical gift.

Suds formed, washer loaded, the washing procedure is under way. The homemaker sets the time controls, judging the length of time by the kind and amount

of dirt, type and kind of fabric in the machine at that time. She times each washing, knowing that if the clothes are washed too long they may absorb the dirt from the water. After her clothes are washed, she extracts the water by starting the spinner.

MRS. ELECTRIC Homemaker has learned that for clean washes, two rinses are necessary but that three are more desirable. The first rinse should be soft hot water (140° F.) to help rinse the remaining soil and soap from the washed articles. The second and third rinsing may be of cool or cold water.

The fairy godmother of Mrs. Homemaker has found many uses for the automatic washer. She has taught her godchild to do beautiful dye jobs, if she follows directions carefully, in her machine. Most commercial dyes now carry directions to aid Mrs. Homemaker in machine dyeing.

One company has even offered Mrs. Homemaker a chemical for

mothproofing in the machine! By pouring a few spoonful of the solution into the machine, this company advises that the housewife can mothproof blankets, sweaters, and other washable woolens.

A Guide of Average Weights For Loading Automatic Washers

No.	Item	Weight
4	Boys' Shirts	1 lb.
1	Single Sheet	1 lb.
1	Double Sheet	2 lbs.
3	Pillowslips	1 lb.
5	Hand Towels	1 lb.
2	Bath Towels	1 lb.
2	Lunch Clothes	1 lb.
16	Lunch Napkins	1 lb.
2	Men's Shirts	1 lb.
3	Women's Dresses	1 lb.
4	Children's Dresses	1 lb.

Yes, woolens, too, can be successfully washed in the magical machine, if the homemaker carefully judges weight, water temperature, and speed of machine. The whirling process of the machine makes them much fluffier than hand washing—and so much, much easier!

The Lady Electricity has warned her godchild that her gift machine must have some means of grounding it to avoid electric shock in case the insulation fails. It may be grounded through a 3-pronged plug made for the purpose. Grounding also may be accomplished by a separate copper wire attached to the frame of the motor and running either through a separate grounding wire to the main switch ground connection where the power enters the house, or to a waterpipe which is connected to the ground at the main switch.

Yes, Mrs. Modern Homemaker has no cause to envy Cinderella. Her fairy godmother will see to it that she, too, "lives happily ever after."



NORTH CAROLINA Homemakers' Page

Unit-By-Unit Remodeling

Makes Homemaker's Dream Kitchen A Reality

Do your spring cleaning plans for 1953 include a face lifting job on the faithful but weary kitchen? A workable plan, backed by advance thought of all available materials, space, and consideration of the household budget, will help you tackle this job and achieve the ultimate goal far more efficiently. Although it may be necessary for you to make your kitchen purchases piece-by-piece, be certain that you see the over-all picture of your dream kitchen before making a single purchase.

The October, 1952 issue of *The Carolina Farmer* carried an article ("Plan Now for Your All-Electric Dream Kitchen"), discussing proper space plans for a model kitchen. We suggest that you refer to this article, digesting it well before formulating your own remodeling plans. Consideration of space, the work you do in your kitchen, and the size of your family, are basic considerations for your remodeling job.

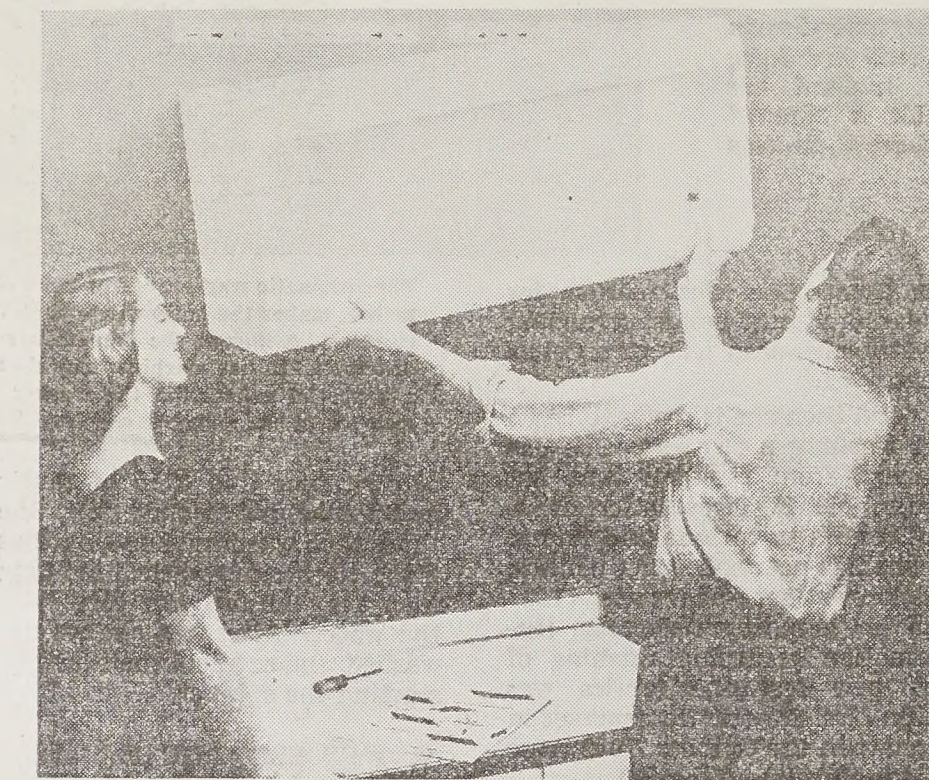
Start With Four Walls

Start your remodeling plans with the idea that you have only four bare walls, forgetting the present equipment in your kitchen and the placement of that equipment. Make a careful layout of the floor space of your kitchen, deciding from the sketch which of the three basic kitchen designs it most closely resembles: the L-Shape, the U Shape, or the Corridor Kitchen. (The above-mentioned article describes these three basic designs.)

Step two in your remodeling plans should be the arranging of the work centers: Food Preparation and Storage Center, Sink and Cleaning Center, Cooking and Serving Center. Your sink, range and refrigerator form the basis for these three centers. The sink should be placed where it can be easily reached from both the range and the refrigerator. If possible, the refrigerator is best placed near the service door. To save steps when serving a meal, the range is most conveniently placed near the dining area.

For convenient use of your range and serving center, ample space should be available to store the following utensils: kettles, lids, platters, trays, skillets, griddles, cooking spoons, forks, bowls, spatula, flour dredger, pot holders, tea kettle, coffee pot, tea pot, food thermometer.

The sink center should have storage space for dish pans, dish drainer, soap and detergents, water softener, scouring materials, vegetable brushes, towel rack, paper towels, dish towels, hand towels, dish cloth, kitchen



New "pantryette" cabinets are easy to install; they hang like pictures. Hanger strips are furnished for screwing to wall at any desired height. The hanger strip is fastened to the wall, the "pantryette" is hung on to it. The back of the cabinet is recessed for hanger strip, so that the cabinet fits flush against the wall.

apron, can openers, paring knives. The serving center should have space for storing bread board, knife, ready-to-eat cereals, jelly, relishes, serving dishes, hot dish mats, electric table appliances, bread drawer, uncooked cereals, seasonings, small quantity of flour, coffee and tea.

Store in your refrigerator and mixing center: mixing bowls and spoons, measuring spoons, egg beater, sifters, graters, knives, scissors, spatula, biscuit and cookie cutter, baking sheets, cutting board, rolling pin, food grinder, electric mixer, wax paper, kitchen foil, cooking pans and casseroles, refrigerator dishes. Basic foods stored in this center should always include: flour, sugar, salt, spices, extracts, baking powder, soda, cornstarch, chocolate, canned and packaged perishable foods.

Piece-by-piece remodeling can be just as rewarding, and far less expensive, than doing your purchasing in one sweep. Using the unit-by-unit plan, each new section you include in your kitchen will be more exciting than the former one. And it's amazing what one modern unit can do to improve an out-dated kitchen.

Efficient Kitchen Demands Cabinets

The model kitchen demands a great deal of cabinet space—home economists are unanimous in the conclusion that adequate storage space in the kitchen is one of the keys to efficiency. And additional storage space is an excellent place

to start in your unit-by-unit improvement of your kitchen.

One of the most attractive and efficient cabinets placed on the market in sometime is Kelvinator's "Pantryette." These cabinets are designed for efficiency, beauty, and long wear, and they come in sizes to fit any type kitchen or any awkward space. Just one of them added to an out-moded kitchen adds a touch of attractiveness, and when all available wall space is covered with these cabinets, placed over laborsaving electrical appliances, your dream kitchen is a reality.

The "Pantryette" is made of heavy-gauge steel, Bonderized and finished with two coats of baked enamel. They never need painting. They are equipped with sliding doors of heavy-duty frosted glass, which prevent many head bumps. They are designed for easy cleaning, with no cracks or crevices to catch dirt and grime. These cabinets can be equipped with a fluorescent fixture that diffuses a soft glow upward into the cabinet interior, which prevents a great deal of eye strain while working in the kitchen.

Steps For Bit-By-Bit Buying

If you are doing your kitchen remodeling slowly and bit by bit, using as a base the addition of new unit-by-unit cabinets, and if your number of electrical appliances leaves much to be desired in this line, we suggest that you begin your step-by-step purchases in the following manner:

Step 1 — For a start in im-

proving your cooking center, purchase one of these "Pantryettes" to go above your stove. Be sure that you purchase it in a length to correspond with the new electric range you have in mind for purchase number two. Ample storage space and one of the new model electric ranges shows a great step toward the fulfillment of a perfect cooking center.

Step 2—Equip the wall space above the outmoded kitchen sink with cabinet to match the one in your cooking center. Your next purchase should be a cabinet sink (which lends itself to unit-by-unit planning) to replace the old one.

Step 3—Add cabinets to fit space above your refrigerator, in a length to meet cabinet over sink center. Your next purchase should be an additional unit work cabinet to be placed between the sink and the refrigerator. With these additions, your preparation center is arranged with the maximum of efficiency.

Step 4—Add corner units of table and storage space to connect space between sink and range. With this addition, your entire kitchen takes on the appearance of one unit. Your next purchase should be wall cabinets to fill the space between the wall cabinet

(Continued on Page 14)

Heavenly Angel Cake

Most of you readers have your own pet angel food cake recipe, but for those of you who don't, one came across our desk the other day which is said to bring good results every time.

Angel Food Cake

- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup egg whites
- $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cream of tartar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cake flour

Place the egg whites in a bowl. Sift the cream of tartar and salt over the egg whites. Beat egg whites with a rotary egg beater until they will flow when the bowl is tipped. They should not be runny or stiff. Sift a thin layer of sugar (1 to 2 tablespoons) over the entire surface of the whites and fold in gently with a whisk. Repeat until all of the sugar is folded in. Add the vanilla and fold in gently. Sift the flour, measure, and then sift again. Add the flour as you did the sugar being careful not to break down the egg white foam.

Pour the batter into an un-

(Continued on Page 15)

The Farmer's Daughter Fashions Frocks from Feed Bags

By Becky Rivers

IN THE spring a young man's fancy turns to thoughts of love—and a young lady's to a spring wardrobe. Those blooming jonquils which have come up to meet the sun and to remind us that spring is just a few steps away can't help but remind the feminine mind of gay cottons. But, oh, the budget needed to fill one's wardrobe with the smart little frocks of dreamland! A catalogue came forth from the mail bag the other day which solves all the money problems for spring wardrobes — and makes those dream frocks soap- and- water realities.

This little booklet, called "1953 Pattern Service," tells how to wave a magic wand (only, in this case, the wand is a pair of scissors and a sewing machine) and turn all those cotton feed bags your Dad empties so often into smart spring frocks. And did you know that if yours is an average farm family, your Dad buys enough feed each month to give you more than 24 yards of fabric — if the feed is bought in cotton bags — and that this means enough material for six new dresses! Your new wardrobe is a cinch!

The pattern service booklet is just bulging with patterns for the most adorable frocks — patterns

planned exclusively for feed bag fashions. There's a wonderful easy-sew basic dress—loose with a cinch belt—which is just made for all sorts of accessories. The sun-backs for summer are as cute as any you would buy in the stores. And, imagine, there's a dream of an idea for a formal for spring school functions. The shorts patterns are wonderful! But, best of all, from these ideas, you can let your imagination fly and design your own frocks from feed bags.

And another gem of an idea for using the pretty cotton designs is in the decoration of your room for spring cleaning time. Goodness, all kinds of attractive curtains, bed dusters, and chair covers can be clipped from feed bags you might have formerly discarded.

Another happy thought is the way these cotton bags lend themselves to attractive gift ideas. Think of the savings on next Christmas' budget if you make your gifts—and you have the summer before you.

But, why don't you see for yourself. For a copy of the "1953 Pattern Service," just write the National Cotton Council, Box 76, Memphis, Tennessee. Happy sewing!

Children's Lifetime Habits Are Formed Early in Life



EDUCATORS advise that lifetime habits are formed in the early years of a child's life. Whether these habits are good or bad, whether they will help or hinder the individual throughout his life, depends a great deal on the child's early

training and the help he receives from his parents.

The commercial world has offered, during the past few years, many inexpensive aids to the training of children . . . some of them seemingly unnecessary, others very effective. The other day we ran across one of these products which we feel worthy of passing on to parents of young children. It's the "Peg-Board."

Going on the educational experts' advice that tidiness affects not only the material things of life, as hanging up clothes or keeping dresses clean, but that it has a direct bearing on an orderly mind, a midwestern company has developed a perforated board (see cut) made of tempered Pressed-wood and hooks. This board has the possibilities of being an excellent media by which to teach tidiness to children.

The "Peg-Board" hung on the door of a little girl's closet has room for her coat, mittens, hair ribbons, purse, and can be placed within her reach.

(Editor's Note: For further information concerning this product, write: Homemaking Editor, The Carolina Farmer, Box 2854, Raleigh, North Carolina.)

Snip 'n Sew for Spring



R4636
S—24", 25"
M—26", 28"
L—30", 32"

by Anne Adams



4884
14½—24½

by Anne Adams

YOURS—slender lines, smart tucked details you've seen in smaller sizes! YOURS—a half-size pattern perfectly proportioned to flatter your shorter-waisted, fuller figure! YOURS—hours of time saved on alterations! Have it in a tie print.
Pattern 4884: Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ takes 4½ yards 39-inch fabric.



4524
SIZES
1—5 yrs.

by Anne Adams

YOUR BABY'S GROWING UP! You want these adorables for her now! Precious scalloped dress has wing or puff-sleeves and a sweet-heart penny-pocket! Sunsuit is ONE PIECE opens flat to drop, seal lets down for quick changes. Bonnet is ONE PIECE also! Pattern 4524: Toddler Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Size 2 dress, 1½ yards 35-inch; Playsuit, 1½ yards

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each pattern to: CAROLINA FARMER, Pattern Department, Box 2854, Raleigh, N. C. Include with your pattern order any suggestions you might have as to how these pages might be improved to better serve your needs.

TOWELS
12 Large Size Assorted Colors ONLY \$1.00
Money Back Guarantee, Order Now!
MURRAY HILL HOUSE, Dept. 1RH
157 East 31st St., New York 16, N. Y.
Dealers' Inquiries Invited

WRAP-TIE SKIRT! And sew-easy! Look at the diagram—few pattern parts! No fitting problems—it wraps. No ironing problems—it opens flat. Make several to mix with your summer blouses, halters, and jackets.
Pattern 4636: Waist Sizes: small 24-25; medium 26-28; large 30-32. Medium size requires 3 yards 35-inch fabric.

Utility Attacks Blasted at Tarheel Meeting

(Continued from Page 3)

and had stopped public development of the Roanoke River.

Alton P. Wall, chairman of the Association's public relations committee, showed the group a sheaf of advertisements allegedly being circulated by the National Tax Equality Association to newspapers and businessmen.

These proposed advertisements, crude in their sensationalism and containing statements which have been disproved time after time, called for increased taxation of cooperatives.

One delegate pointed to the NTEA ads as an example of how the utility companies "co-operate" with rural electric cooperatives.

"For years," he said, "those companies have told us how much they like our program and how they want to work with us. And then something like this comes out of NTEA, which we know the same companies support."

(The true nature of NTEA, which for years had appeared before congressional committees as representatives of small businessmen, was disclosed when the organization was forced to reveal a list of its contributors. Among its principal supporters were huge commercial power companies.)

In spite of the seriousness of what shaped up as an all-out battle to retain certain features of the rural electrification program, there was a current of optimism in the meeting. The directors had plans of their own for carrying their side of the fight to the people and to congress.

Clayton Moretz, president of the association, summed up the feeling of the group: "There is such a thing as propaganda," he said, "and such a thing as facts. We have the facts on our side. This program has withstood a lot of frontal attacks through the years, and I think it can handle sneak attacks from the rear just as well."

Agriculture Steps Out Of Hells Canyon Case

The Department of Agriculture has withdrawn as one of the intervenors in the Hells Canyon Dam case, according to a letter written by the Department of Agriculture Solicitor Karl D. Loos, to Leon M. Fuquay, secretary, Federal Power Commission, dated Feb. 11.

The letter states that the Department feels that "the primary function of this Department in the matter would be to make available to the Commission information as to the interests of agriculture, including rural electrification and the adequacy of fertilizer supplies." According to the announcement, the Department feels "this may be accomplished without formal intervention, and the Department of Agriculture, therefore, withdraws the application filed with the Commission on December 30, 1952."

Most of the fireworks came during the first day of the session. That night, the group attended a banquet and listened to a re-play of one of the Wake Electric Membership Corporation radio programs.

The second day's proceedings featured panel discussions of the Rural Electrification Administration reorganization and the appliance loan program in effect at some of the cooperatives. Allyn A. Walters, head of Press and Radio for REA, led a discussion on the elements of a sound public relations program. An informal talk by Gwen B. Price, chairman of the N. C. Rural Electrification Authority, concluded the two-day program.

The next meeting of the association is scheduled for May 20-21 in Raleigh.

Light Trap Results

(Continued from Page 6)

cotton patch surrounded by other cotton fields. Here, the light traps caught insects of almost the same kinds and types as the other traps, but the tobacco moths and garden insects were not as many in number.

Greater Cotton Yield

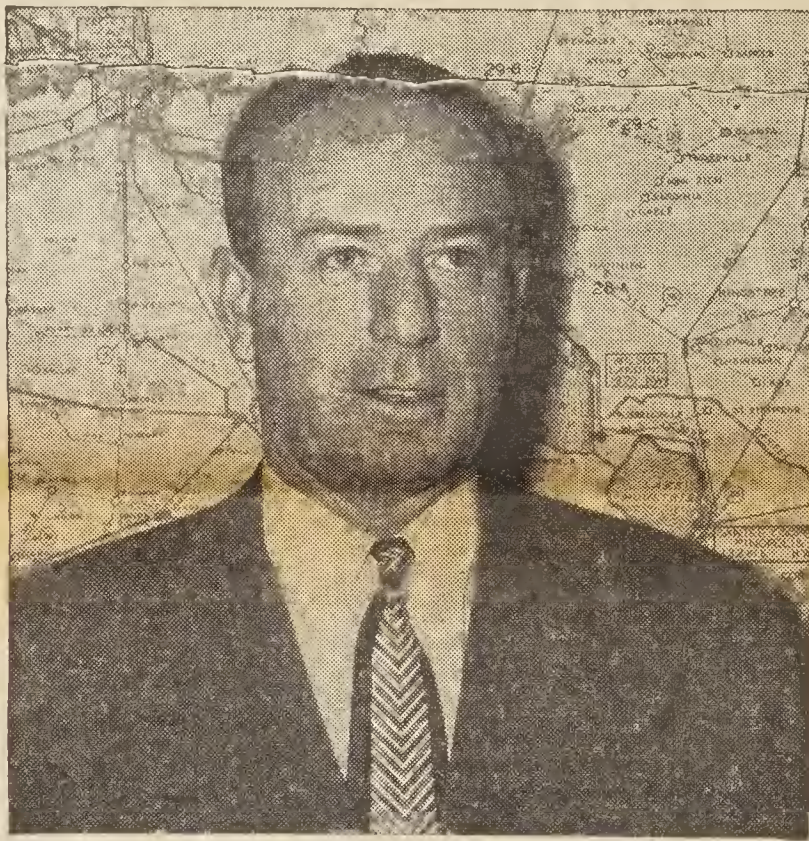
This cotton patch yielded a greater amount of cotton than other fields on the same farm. Six bales of cotton were produced from this 5-acre lighted field. Mr. Roberson had another cotton field consisting of 10 acres, which only produced 9 bales.

Mr. Robinson believes that we have found a method of destroying many insects which do much damage to our crops. He believes that if these light traps were used by all co-op members the night-

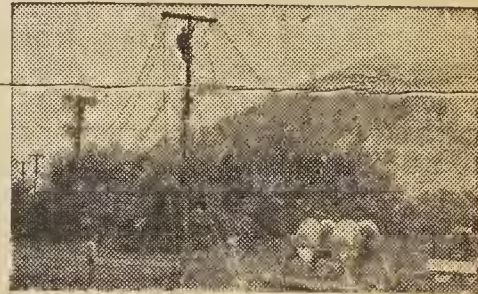
flying insects would soon become a thing of the past.

Bishop further added that he believes that the light trap experiments should be of special interest to tobacco growers as it did prove to be an effective moth trap. The brilliantly lighted traps attracted and drowned the female moth before she could lay the eggs that later hatch into the devastating tobacco worm. (Note other types of moths named above) This would indicate possibilities of saving both the time and cost of poisoning tobacco several times during the growing season.

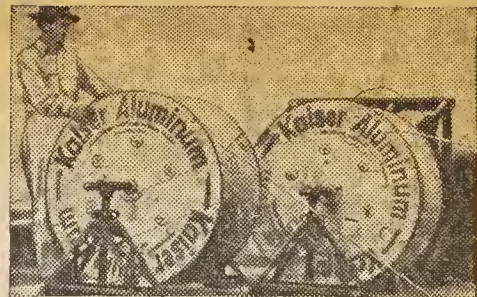
Daughters of bulls used in the State's artificial breeding program have performance records far above the national average for artificially-sired cows.



E. V. LEWIS, Manager, Central Electric Power Co-op, Columbia, South Carolina, says:



CENTRAL ELECTRIC POWER CO-OP says, "It's gratifying to find Kaiser Aluminum engineers conducting field inspections during construction without specific request from us." Other on-the-job help includes stringing assistance, suggestions on how to cut costs.



DEPENDABLE DELIVERY of Kaiser Aluminum conductor in the right sizes at the right time helps keep installations on schedule. Kaiser Aluminum engineers provide sag-and-tension charts, make available Kaiser Aluminum's complete laboratory facilities.

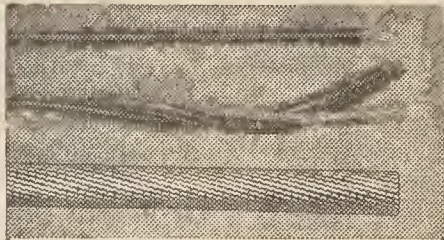
"We highly recommend Kaiser Aluminum Conductor!"

"WE HAVE used over 5 million pounds of Kaiser Aluminum conductor so far on our 1100 mile transmission system now under construction in South Carolina," says Mr. Lewis. "We have no hesitancy in recommending it highly for use on rural lines."

"We have used Kaiser Aluminum conductor

exclusively in sizes ranging from 1/0 to 477 MCM and have found it satisfactory in every respect.

"We have met with wonderful cooperation from Kaiser Aluminum personnel and have found them to be fully competent and well informed."



In addition to long-accepted ACSR and all aluminum conductor, the following sizes of **Kaiser Aluminum Neoprene Conductor** are accepted by REA:

#5 Solid All-aluminum . . . 3/64" Neoprene Covering
#4 Solid All-aluminum . . . 3/64" Neoprene Covering
#2 Solid All-aluminum . . . 3/64" Neoprene Covering
#4-7 Strand All-aluminum . . . 3/64" Neoprene Covering
#2-7 Strand All-aluminum . . . 3/64" Neoprene Covering
#1-7 Strand All-aluminum . . . 4/64" Neoprene Covering
#1/0-7 Strand All-aluminum . . . 4/64" Neoprene Covering
#3/0-19 Strand All-aluminum . . . 4/64" Neoprene Covering

Also, Kaiser Aluminum Neoprene covered Triplex self-supporting cable was the first conductor of its kind to meet the standards of REA!

Kaiser Aluminum service available to you!

The complete Field, Engineering and Laboratory services of Kaiser Aluminum are available to you at no obligation when you specify Kaiser Aluminum conductor. Request free pamphlet giving complete engineering data on new Kaiser Aluminum covered conductor—both weatherproof line wire for secondary distribution lines and self-supporting Triplex cable for service drops.

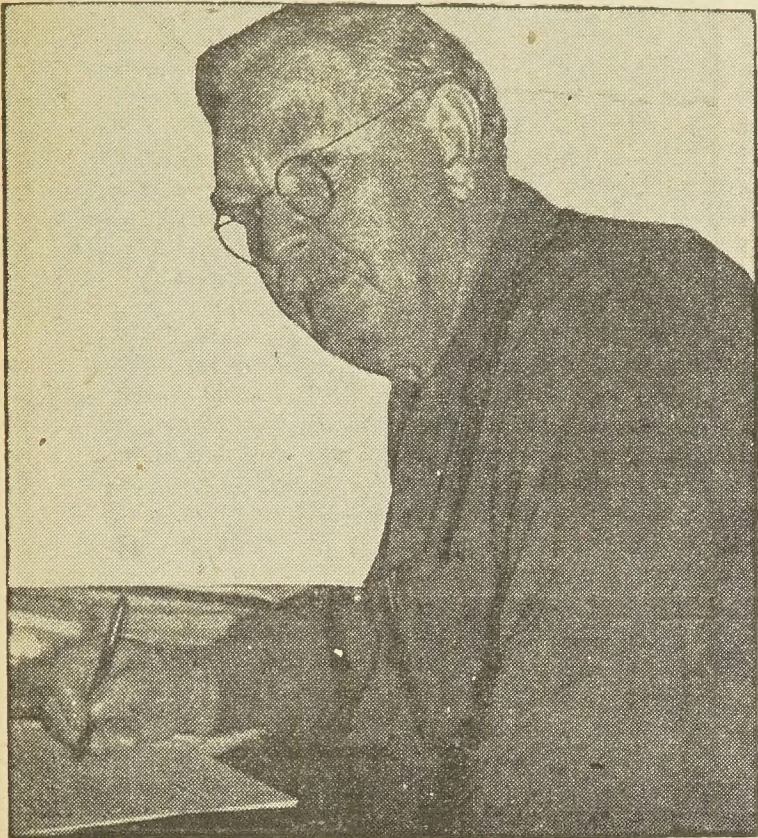
Contact any Kaiser Aluminum office in principal cities, or one of our many distributors. Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Sales, Inc., Oakland 12, California.

Kaiser Aluminum

Setting the pace . . . in growth, quality and service

NEOPRENE COVERED CONDUCTOR, SOLID AND STRANDED
SELF-SUPPORTING TRIPLEX CABLE • ACSR • ALL ALUMINUM CONDUCTOR

Sergeant York To Receive Phone From Cooperative



Sgt. Alvin C. York, famous hero of World War I has applied for modern dial telephone service to the Twin Lakes Telephone Cooperative Corporation with headquarters at Gainsboro, Tenn.

Sgt. York leads a peaceful but active life on his beautiful farm located at the Three Forks of Wolf River near Pall Mall in the mountains of Fentress County, Tennessee.

He has long been an enthusiastic member of the Volunteer Electric Membership Corporation which furnishes TVA electric power to his farm and home. Great changes have taken place in the community to which a somewhat bewildered young hero returned from World War I. Modern highways have been built to

replace the rutted and rocky mountain trails. Mechanized farming has replaced the laborious back-breaking toil once necessary to till the soil. Pure bred Herefords and shorthorns now graze contentedly on improved pastures of fescue and ladino where formerly scrubby, half-wild, mountain cattle browsed. Electricity now furnishes the water, washes the clothes, refrigerates the food and does numerous other tasks to relieve the drudgery of household chores.

The building of a modern dial telephone system is the last step necessary in making available to rural citizens the conveniences of urban life, states Sgt. York, and he added with a twinkle in his eye, without a heap of the inconveniences of city life.

For Sparta Family

Breakfast In 12 Minutes

Mrs. Clive Crouse, Sparta, Route 2, a member of the Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation, does not hesitate in naming her favorite electrical appliance. This co-op member advises emphatically that she "would give up anything in my house before I would give up my electric range."

Mrs. Crouse has had her electric range for more than two years. She says that it was a Christmas gift in 1950 from her husband, and that it truly is "a gift that keeps on giving."

The Crouse family has found this gift an economical one, too. Mr. Crouse formerly had to buy wood at \$5.00 per load, a load lasting the family about four weeks. This amounted to \$1.25 per week for fuel for the old wood range. "After installing the elec-

tric range," Mr. Crouse tells us, "our bill was only \$3.00 more, so we are saving \$2.00 a month with it."

Mrs. Crouse is delighted with the cleanliness of an electric stove. "My husband doesn't have to mess with wood and I have the cleanest kitchen I have ever seen. No ashes, no soot, no smoke to contend with."

Both Mr. and Mrs. Crouse work, and the electric range plays an important part in getting them to their respective jobs on time. Mrs. Crouse has clocked her breakfast many times and finds that she can prepare her breakfast in only twelve minutes.

What does Mr. Crouse do while his wife is preparing the twelve minute breakfast? "I'm shaking a leg to get shaved and dressed by the time she gets breakfast finished."

We Like Doing Business With Farm Families

The men and women of A&P have been doing business with the nation's farm families for a long time.

Farm families have been among our best customers. They have learned that the values offered by their local A&P help them to eat better and save money.

We have been one of the farmer's best customers, too. We buy meat, poultry, eggs, dairy products, fruits and vegetables from all sections of the country for distribution through our stores.

We have worked closely with our farm suppliers to better serve our mutual boss—the American housewife who decides what she will buy, and how much she will pay for it.

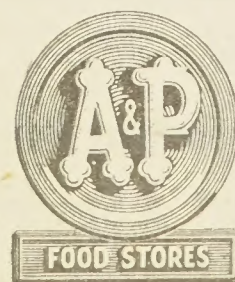
In our relations with American agriculture, both as suppliers and customers, we have been guided by four basic policies:

1. *We are in the market every week of the year buying fine quality foods to satisfy the day-to-day needs of our customers.*
2. *We move food as quickly and efficiently as possible to our retail outlets in order to reduce waste and spoilage, preserve quality and eliminate unnecessary handling costs.*
3. *We promote the sale of these farm fresh foods through honest advertising and fair merchandising practices.*
4. *We keep our profit rate at the lowest practical figure . . . last year less than 1c on each dollar of sales . . . in order to narrow the spread between farm and retail prices.*

These policies have helped our suppliers earn a larger share of the consumer's dollar; have helped build sound and expanding markets for farm products; and have helped boost the farmers' income. And these same policies of efficient, low-cost distribution have given millions of American families more good food for their money.

Because these policies have been good for our customers and our suppliers, they have been good for us, too. They have made people want to sell to us and buy from us.

We have enjoyed our friendly relations with America's farm families, and we hope to keep on doing business with you, to our mutual advantage, for many years to come.



JOHNSON COTTON COMPANY

DUNN, N. C.

And Affiliated Stores Located At

CLARKTON
FAIRMONT
FAYETTEVILLE
GOLDSBORO
LOUISBURG
LUMBERTONRAEFORD
ROXBORO
SANFORD
SILER CITY
SMITHFIELDWALLACE
WENDELL
WILSON
CONWAY, S. C.
LAKE CITY, S. C.

Your CROSLEY Dealer

CROSLEY

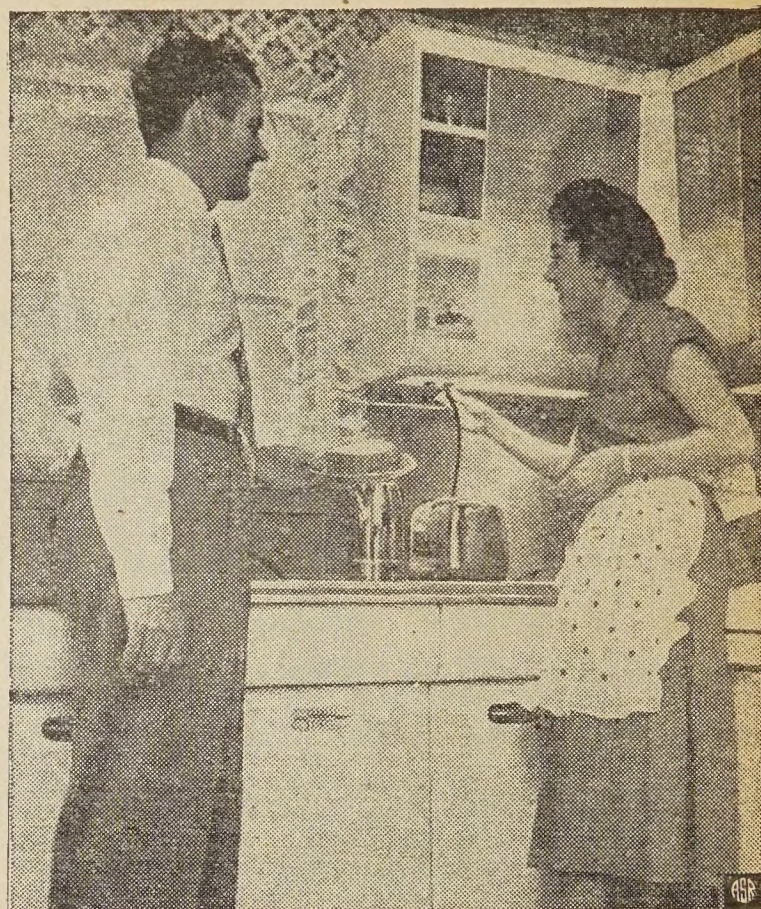
Better Products for
Happier Living

Complete Farm and Home Supplies

"Cash If You Have It—Credit If You Need It"

Homemaker's Dream Kitchen

(Continued from Page 10)



A "totalite," fitting in the base of the "pantryette," has a two-way fluorescent light, and electrical outlets to plug in the toaster, coffee-maker, or electric mixer. The light illuminates both counter-top below, and the interior of the "pantryette," which prevents eye-strain.

over the range and that over the sink.

Step 5 — Purchase new automatic washer and dryer to blend in finish and size with other kitchen units.

Although unit-by-unit buying may take longer, you'll see the above wonder kitchen becoming a reality with the addition of each new unit.

"Pantryettes" can be pur-

chased in many lengths to fit all type kitchen designs. The price is determined by the size. Using round numbers, these cabinets range in price according to size approximately: 18" by 30", \$40.00; 24" by 30", \$45.00; 30" by 30", \$50; 36" by 30", \$55.00; 36" by 18", \$45.00; 40" by 18", \$50.00. In the master series, the prices run approximately: 42" by 30", \$75.00; 54" by 30", \$85.00; 66" by 30", \$95.00.

Power Policies to Stay, Thinks Senator Russell

Georgia's Senator Richard B. Russell thinks it's fine for the rural electric cooperatives of his state to purchase all the power generated at the government's Clark Hill Dam "if they can handle it."

Interviewed in Raleigh, N. C., where he made the Jefferson-Jackson Day address on February 28, the 1952 presidential aspirant admitted he had not heard of the Georgia Electric Membership Corporation proposal made February 11 to the Department of Interior.

On that date GEMC, representing 37 of Georgia's rural electric cooperatives, offered to buy all of the power from the South Carolina dam which was to be allocated to Georgia. The move was reportedly calculated to forestall efforts of the Georgia Power Company to monopolize the power.

The Senator would not elaborate on what he meant by "if they can handle it."

In answer to questions put by a *Carolina Farmer* reporter, Russell also said that it would be

"impossible" for the new administration to abolish the present public power policy, and that he was emphatically in favor of the "preference clause."

Russell said he does not expect legislation calling for the sale of government power projects to be introduced during this session of Congress.

Good care not only will lengthen the life of your electric range, it will materially reduce the amount of electricity used in cooking.

Although antibiotics will not take the place of an adequate diet in promoting the growth of young poultry, they will help the chicks to absorb their food efficiently.

Clean the oven racks, lining, and baffle of your electric range with warm, soapy water, but never wash the heating elements.

Chatham County now has more than 140 Grade A dairies.

Crop of Boys Answer to Farm Labor Shortage

Large crops of farm boys, who stay on the farm, might be the best answer to the labor shortage currently plaguing Tar Heel farmers, but in the absence of these, science offers alternatives.

M. S. Williams, farm management specialist for the State College Extension Service, points out a number of problems and how science offers the farmer means of solving them.

He cites a recent study showing that many Tar Heel farmers are taking from eight to 10 months and from 18 to 20 bushels of corn to put a 200-pound hog on the market. Labor required runs about 10 hours per hog and returns about \$1 an hour over costs.

By using good pasture and balance rations, a 200-pound hog can be put on the market with 12 bushels of corn in six months, with only five hours of labor per hog and a return of \$2.75 per hour.

Williams also points out that it takes very little, if any, extra labor to increase the per acre yields of a crop, especially if you're using mechanical power for harvesting. And the greater the output for each man-hour of labor, the more you can afford to pay that laborer, thereby keeping him on the farm instead of losing him to the mill in the city.

Soil testing, resulting in adequate fertilization, is a key step in more efficient production. These and many other ways of getting the most from your land are as close to the farmer as his county agent.

Davidson Farmer Finds Nice Income in Rotation

Nine acres of land yielded an income of \$339.45 per acre for Jeff Fritts, Route 1, Linwood, which is proof enough to the Davidson County farmer that cotton, small grain, and lespedeza make a good rotation.

C. E. Bernhardt, county agent for the State College Extension Service, reports that Fritts planted the land in Coker 100 cotton on April 28, 1951, applied manure to the land and used 500 pounds of 3-12-6 per acre. In the fall of 1951 he sold 11 bales of cotton, then sowed the land in Atlas wheat, using 200 pounds of 2-12-12 and five pecks of wheat per acre.

In February, 1952, Fritts sowed 35 pounds of lespedeza seed, applying 200 pounds of 2-12-12 and 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre.

He harvested 36 bushels of wheat per acre, cut two acres of lespedeza hay, and harvested 5,663 pounds of clean seed from the other seven acres.

The cotton sold for \$2,320, the wheat for \$691.40, the hay for \$172, and the lespedeza seed for \$1,075.97—a total of \$4,259. Expenses were \$1,204.30.

Bernhardt adds that Kobe lespedeza produces more hay than Korean. Fritts cut 763 bales from seven acres. This lespedeza was limed, phosphated, and fertilized. The lespedeza grew three feet high and was baled with a pick-up baler, without raking.

Not only did Fritts get a nice income from this land, but he left it more fertile than when he started.

NEXT MONTH!

An Important Announcement
About A Sparkling NEW
CAROLINA FARMER

Negro 4-H Girl Wins Second First Prize

Bernice Harrison, Nash County Training School 4-H'er, is beginning to make a habit of winning first prizes.

For the second year in a row she has won first prize in sweet potato shows, reports W. F. Wright, Negro Nash County farm agent for the Extension Service.

Bernice most recently had the grand champion exhibit with her prize bushel of Porto Ricos at the 4-H District Sweet Potato Show and Sale held at Robersonville.

She received similar honors last year at Rocky Mount.

Fourteen Counties participated in the show and sale and 38 bushels of sweet potatoes were exhibited and sold. The reserve champion bushel was exhibited by a Halifax County 4-H'er.

Angel Food Cake

(Continued from Page 10)

greased cake pan as soon as you have folded in the last bit of flour. Bake for one hour at 300 F., or until the cake is done.

To test to see if an angel food cake is done: A tooth pick run into the center of the cake should come out clean; or when pressed gently with the finger, the cake should spring back into place and not remain dented. The cake should also shrink slightly from the sides of the pan.

Increased Production

The increase in U. S. population requires the equivalent of about 7½ million additional acres of farmland every year for production of food and fiber. However, very little additional land is available. To meet the demands of the future, farmers are being called upon to increase their production per acre, per animal unit, and per man-hour of labor.

Quotas Favored

In a referendum held last July, 256,956 of the 260,163 flue-cured tobacco growers voted favored continuation of marketing quotas. This was a 98.8 per cent favorable vote.

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING
COMPANY

ARCHITECTS — ENGINEERS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Here's the Way To Curb a Rupture

Successful Home Method That Anyone
Can Use On Any Reducible Rupture
Large Or Small
COSTS NOTHING TO FIND OUT

Thousands of ruptured men will rejoice to know that the full plan so successfully used by Capt. W. A. Collings for his double rupture from which he suffered so long will be sent free to all who write for it.
Merely send your name and address to Capt. W. A. Collings, Inc., 712-K, Watertown, N. Y. It won't cost you a cent to find out and you may bless the day you sent for it. Hundreds have already reported satisfactory results following this free offer. Send right away—NOW—before you put down this paper.
THE CAROLINA FARMER Advertisement

CALLING ALL FARMERS!!

For Advertising That Really Gets Results

Use The Classified

RURAL EXCHANGE

To help you

Buy, Sell, Swap or Borrow

Every farmer is a trader—has to be to get along. Every farmer has equipment, livestock, furniture, tools and other items he no longer uses and would like to sell or trade. Somewhere in North Carolina another farmer needs the same items. The problem is to get the two together. We propose to do this through Rural Exchange section.

Figure out the proposition you want to make and use the handy order form below to send it in. Typical ads might read like this:

FOR SALE—118-acre dairy farm. Good Condition. Possession now. Write Joe Doe, Somewhere, N. C.

FOR SALE—20 Hereford bulls. Also heifers. Write Joe Doe, Somewhere, N. C.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE TO MAKE A TRADE WITH ONE OF THE 200,000 FARMERS AND HOME-MAKERS WHO READ THE CAROLINA FARMER EACH MONTH. SEND YOUR ORDER NOW.

Rural Exchange

Raise Mink

MINK RAISING Information and pen plans free. Complete. Almost all types. Unconditionally guaranteed. Lake Superior Mink Farm, Superior, E.E., Wisconsin.

Watches Wanted

WATCHES WANTED. Any condition. Also broken jewelry, spectacles, dental gold, diamonds, silver. Cash sent promptly. Mail articles or write for free information. Lowe's, 217 Holland Bldg., St. Louis 1, Missouri.

Birch

WHITE BIRCH, Lombardy poplars, weeping willows, 3 footers 19c each. Any combination. \$3.75 smallest pre-paid order. Spring shipment. Order now. Instructive list features white birch clumps and roses. Full line. Irv. Hanson's Wilmar Nursery, Wilmar, Minnesota.

Greeting Cards

LADIES, 32 gorgeous assorted Everyday Cards with envelopes. \$1 postpaid. Birthday, get well, wedding, baby birth, others. Barbera, Box 65, Elmsford 12, New York.

Motors Rewound

WASHING MACHINE Motors Rewound. 1/6 H.P. \$9.75. ¼ H.P. \$10.00. 1/3 H.P. \$11.75. ½ H.P. \$13.00. Ship to us by parcel post Motors returned within 48 hours. Write for complete rate cards. Carolina Electric Co., Matthews, North Carolina.

Ginseng and Goldenseal

FREE. How to grow. Where to sell your crop. Also seeds and plants. Ginseng Gardens, Box 861, Asheville, North Carolina.

Tests in Maine have shown that irrigation increased potato yields in nine out of the past 11 years.

Rates Below For
CO-OP MEMBERS ONLY!

Tear Off and Mail Promptly

USE THIS HANDY FORM

PLEASE PRINT CAREFULLY

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20

Figure out the proposition you want to make, whether it is something you want to buy, sell or swap.
Write the words in the spaces above. If you fill all the spaces that will be 20 words. Price for 20 words or less is \$1.00 for each time you want your ad run.
If your message takes more than 20 words, add 5 cents for each additional word. Remember, each initial or group of figures count as one word. (Don't forget to count your name and address in the ad.)
Perhaps you will want your proposition to appear in more than one issue. If so, just multiply the total by the number of issues you wish to order. (A \$1.00 ad for three issues would be \$3.00.)
Fill in your name and address below, attach correct amount for ad and mail to RURAL EXCHANGE, The Carolina Farmer, Box 2854, Raleigh, N. C. Your ad will appear in the earliest issue possible.
Please publish above ad in THE CAROLINA FARMER beginning with earliest possible issue. (Payment must accompany ad. If you send check or money order, make payable to THE CAROLINA FARMER.)

YOUR NAME

YOUR ADDRESS

REA Co-op Member? (Note: This Special Rate of 5 cents a word applies only to N. C. REA co-op members and their families. Non-REA co-op members rate, 10 cents a word.

Tear Off and Mail Promptly

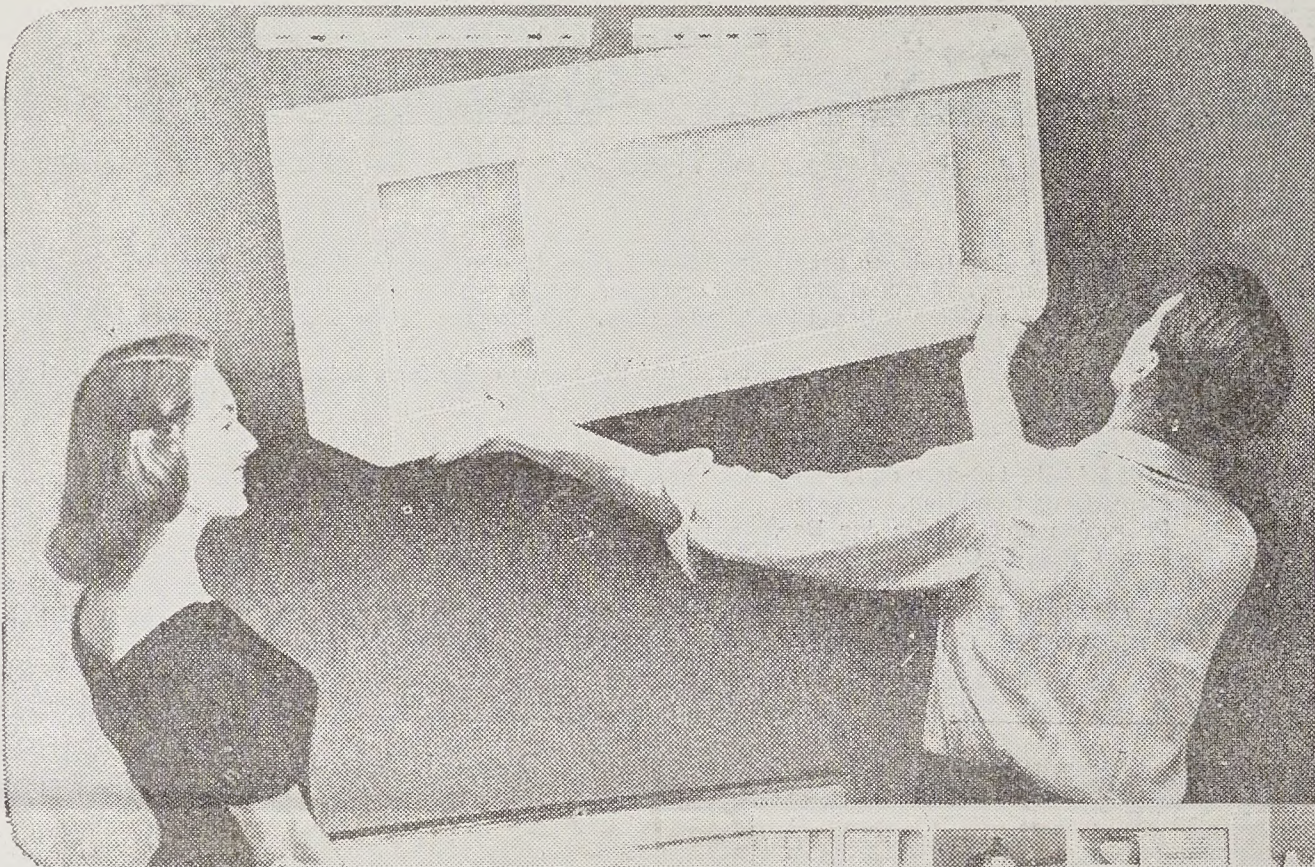
If you can hang a picture



you can install

NEW, SENSATIONALLY BEAUTIFUL KELVINATOR CABINETS

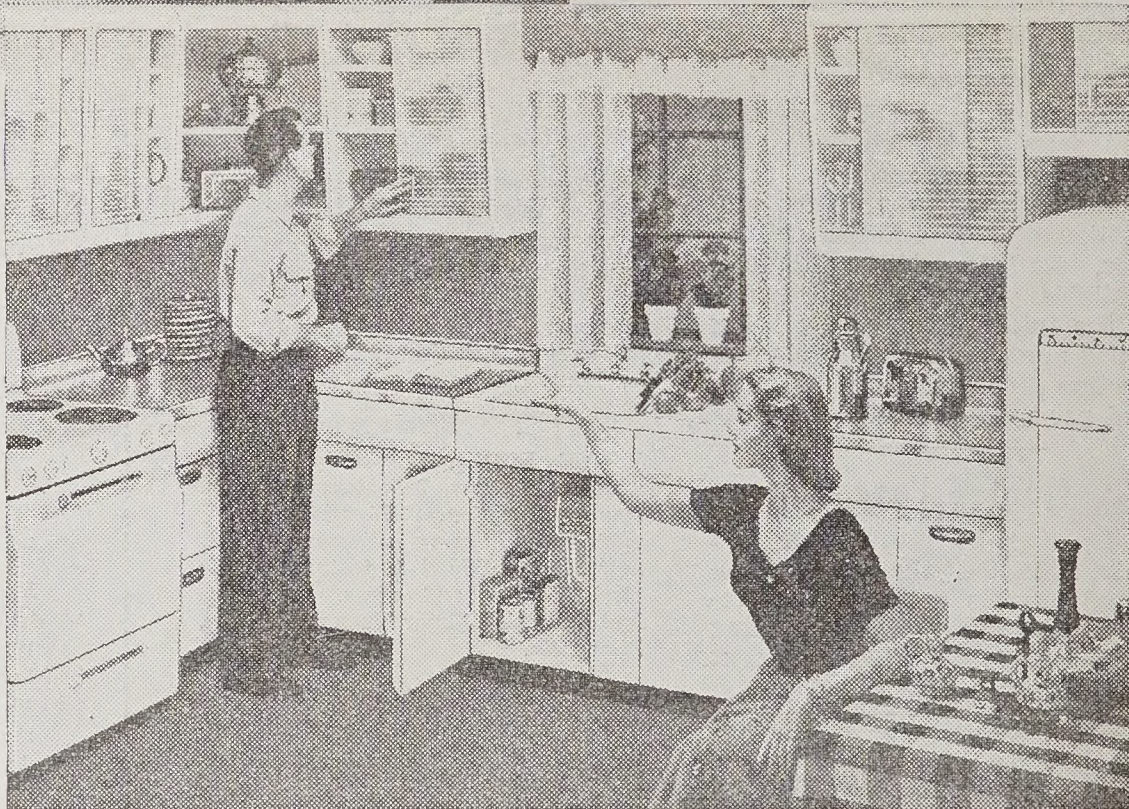
With Advanced New Styling, Exclusive Sliding Glass Doors, Fluorescent Lighting,
Rounded Edges, Contour Design! Install them yourself and save!



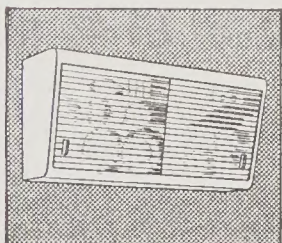
Whether you want merely a few feet of additional shelf space or a complete kitchen modernization, you can do it *yourself* with Kelvinator cabinets . . . and save money! The only tools required are a hammer and screwdriver. Now you can *afford* to modernize your kitchen! All you have to do is attach hanger strip to wall studing, put the "Pantryette" over hanger, and the job is done. Base cabinets slide into place just like furniture.

**"Pantryettes" are hung like pictures
on special wall brackets**

You can have the newest, most advanced kitchen cabinets of today in your home for far less than you realize with these all-new Kelvinator cabinets. Their exclusive, up-to-the-minute features make ordinary cabinets old-fashioned. "Pantryette" wall cabinets have rounded edges, sliding glass doors, and sloping fronts to allow more headroom with no danger of head bumps. "Totalite" fluorescent fixtures illuminate "Pantryette" interior . . . and light up work surfaces below. It has a convenient appliance outlet and independent light switch. Base cabinets have "contour-fronts" to provide ample knee and toe room. You have a choice of linoleum or Formica in many beautiful colors for base cabinet tops. All Kelvinator cabinets are made of heavy-gauge steel with lifetime baked enamel finish . . . can't warp or crack . . . never need repainting. See the complete Kelvinator kitchen including cabinet sinks, "Rotashelf" corner units and "Electro-Drain" garbage disposers, at your dealer's now.



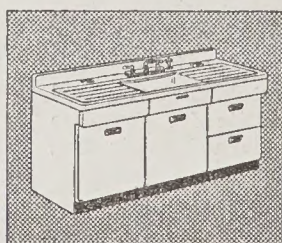
Choose from hundreds of beautiful and practical combinations



Kelvinator "Pantryettes"—made in 18", 24", 30", 36", 42", 54", and 66" widths. Single shelf models (18" high) in 36" and 40" widths.



Kelvinator Base Cabinets—linoleum or Formica tops in many beautiful colors. 15", 18", 24", 30", and 36" widths. Contour front.



Kelvinator Cabinet Sinks—one for any size kitchen. 42", 54", 66" widths. Double and single bowl models. Ample storage space.

Get Kelvinator's Kitchen Planning Guide. This handy, colorful booklet tells you how to plan your kitchen for utmost efficiency and convenience. Send coupon and 10 cents in coin to Kelvinator, Division of Nash-Kelvinator Corp., Dept. R33, Detroit 32, Mich.

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
CITY.....
ZONE.....STATE.....

IT'S TIME TO GET **Kelvinator** . . . and join the Kelvinator Parade to Better Living
Division of Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, Detroit 32, Michigan

REFRIGERATORS • RANGES • FREEZERS • WATER HEATERS • DEHUMIDIFIERS
KITCHEN CABINETS & SINKS • GARBAGE DISPOSERS • ROOM AIR CONDITIONERS